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ESTABLISHED 1887

'Deceived and Sold,' East Germans Weigh Down Europe

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

KARSDORF, Germany — Extraordinary in scale, ominous in implication, the collapse of the industrial tissue of what was East Germany now seems certain to weigh on the entire German economy, and all of Europe, for much of this decade.

In place of the blooming garden promised by Chancellor Helmut Kohl before unifica-tion in 1990, a bleak landscape stretches. It is dotted with the rusted shells of ailing steel, textile and chemical plants; crisscrossed by potholed roads, and smeared with competing graffiti exhorting people to combat or to join the oeo-Nazi movements spawned by eco-

Although Bonn frequently discussed a three or four-year period to whip East Germany into economic shape, such talk now appears fanciful at best. "It has become clear that the transition will take at least a decade,

and perhaps a generation." said Alexander Eikelspach, an expert on the eastern region at the German Institute for Economic Re-

One of those frustrated is Wolfgang Hoers-chelman, 31, who has been demolishing one of three plants in a vast cement-making operation called Karsdorfer Zement that once employed him and constituted the hub of life in this region west of Leipzig.

The German state paid him to flatten the place, found to be uncompetitive in a market economy. "Demolition was the only work I could get," said Mr. Hoerschelman, whose father worked at Karsdorfer Zement before him. "Young people in eastern Germany feel they have been deceived and sold."

"Verraten und Verkauft" - deceived and sold — has in fact become a common slogan scrawled on walls in the five länder, or regions, that made up East Germany. The east-erners feel betrayed by Mr. Kohl, who had

promised that no one would be worse off as a Crippled by the disappearance of markets in result of unification.

Karsdorfer was acquired in 1990 by Lafarge Coppèe, a French cement group. Its 10are-mile complex, which produced a third of the cement for the former Communist state, has lost 2,500 of its 3,000 workers as its new owners strive to keep the business alive. One plant bas been demolished, another will

After electoral setback, the Social Democrats hardened their opposition. Page 6.

2 Germans indicted in arson deaths. Page 6.

be, and a third is being modernized. By 1995 there will be only 300 employees left. Recession and reluctance to invest have delayed development in eastern Germany by three to six years," said Klaus Schindielarz, the company's marketing manager.

The fate of Karsdorfer Zement is typical.

the former Soviet bloc and an inability to compete in the West, the old-fashioned, bloated and often environmentally poisonous industries of the east have suffered a collapse far more devastating than was foreseen by German leaders in 1990.

"Nobody imagined anything on this scale," said Richard Gardner, an executive at Deutsche Bank in Berlin. "The more we looked at the eastern part of the country, the more decrepit we realized it really was."

Of the 9.8 million people employed in eastern Germany in 1989, Deutsche Bank estimates that about 5.4 million still have jobs in the eastern regions. In three years, 4.4 million jobs have been lost.

Unemployment, including people in temorary work programs, has soared to more than 30 percent, and it reaches 45 percent if early retirees and those obliged to work in the

west are included, Industrial output has slumped by 70 percent.

Last year alone, more than \$130 billion was transferred from western to eastern Germany. The bulk of it, moreover, was not spent on investment, but on unemployment benefits. joh retraining and so-called exceptional social measures - such as paying people to demolish useless factories.

Gunter Groesche, a senior official at the Finance Ministry in Bonn, said the transfers in 1993 and over the next few years would probably come close to 180 billion Deutsche marks a year — around \$110 billion, or 5 percent of Germany's total output of goods and services.

Thus, inflationary pressure, which has stemmed from a budget deficit that reached a record 6 percent of total output, is unlikely to abate rapidly. If the deficit remains high, it

See GERMANY, Page 13

Tory Rebels Deal Major A Setback on Maastricht

Defeat, on Minor Issue, Comes Despite Strong Appeal for Party Unity

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

LONDON — Right-wing rebels within Prime Minister John Major's Conservative Parry spurned appeals for party unity Monday and dealt Mr. Major an embarrassing setback in the House of Commons over the proposed Treaty on European Union.

In a maneuver that had more to do with symbolism than substance, Tory renegades opposed to European union openly defied the prime minister, joining opposition members of the Labor Party and the Social and Liberal Democrats Party in tacking on a minor amend-ment to the treaty bill, over Mr. Major's objec-

In a vote of 314 to 292, the rebels and opposition politicians combined to override Mr. Major's slim 20-vote margin in the 651-seat House of Commons, undermining his authority as party leader and handing him his first defeat in Parliament since his government won re-

election in April,

The amendment does not threaten to scuttle the treaty itself, or alter its text, but its adoption means the period of debate over the treaty in Parliament must be extended for several weeks. possibly setting back Mr. Major's attempts to win its ratification early this summer.

The defeat came despite a sustained campaign by Mr. Major and his allies to cajole and bully rebels, and to hold together supporters. At least one member of Parliament was brought to Westminster in an ambulance to cast his ballot on behalf of the government.

The text of the treaty, which Mr. Major negotiated in December 1991 with other European Community leaders meeting in the Dutch city of Maastricht, is being debated before the All 12 members of the EC must ratify the

iv. he

treaty in order for it to take effect and, at this time, only Britain and Denmark still must approve it. The treaty serves as a blueprint for closer economic and political cooperation among the EC members.

The government sought to play down Mon-day's defeat, emphasizing that the amendment did not threaten passage of the treaty. "A treaty delayed is better than a treaty lost." said Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

The vote involved a reladvely minor Labor Party amendment to the treaty bill, requiring that only elected local officials, rather than overnment appointees, be allowed to serve co an EC advisory committee.

Labor defended its vote, saying the amendment involved a matter of democratic substance, and denied that it would unnecessarily delay the treaty, which it otherwise supports.

In recent weeks, the parliamentary maneuvering over the bill among the various factions has resembled, at best, an intricate chess match and, at worst, a theater of the absurd in which the only object of the game often appears to be to get the government.

In a series of pending amendments and procedural votes, right-wing Tories opposed to the treaty have vowed to join bands with left-wing Laborites who strongly support European union, because both sides have found common ground in trying to embarrass Mr. Major.

Government supporters argue that the prolonged dehate over the hill, which has consumed nearly balf of Parliament's schedule over the winter, is distracting from other important

Mr. Major said be hoped Parliament would be prepared to ratify the treaty this summer. once Danish voters endorse it in a nationwide

See MAJOR, Page 2

Bosnia Army Chief **Quits Talks and Orders Offensive**

Serbs Agree to Evacuate Muslims, UN General Says

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina - The Bosnian Army commander pulled out of trace talks on Monday and ordered his troops to attack in eastern Bosnia in an effort to free thousands of civilians trapped by

Bosman Serb military sources reported attacks by Bosman government forces in several areas of eastern Bosnia, but said they had been repelled. Despite the fighting, General Philippe Morillon, head of United Nations forces in Bosnia, said Serbs agreed to the evacuation of Muslims from the eastern settlements of Konjevic Polje and Srebrenica this week. But UN and officials caurioned that such deals, painstakingly worked out at the highest levels, frequently broke down on the ground

The Bosnian Army commander, Sefer Haillovic, told Sarajevo radio that "thousands of women, children and old, wounded and exhausted people" were in danger of dying after a 10-day assault in the region by

The Serbs confirmed that there was heavy fighting after Muslim units had struck out from their enclaves in several directions. But the Serbs said

the attacks were mostly contained.

Ceneral Ranko Masie, head of the Serban forces in Bosnia, said by telephone from his headquarters. "Halilovic has no chance of successa. He is sacrificing lift own people for nothing."

The Bosnian president, Ahja Leetbegovic, backed the offensive.

'Any measure to protect these people from slaughter is a legitimate

 The White House rejected a suggestion by the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, that UN members be prepared to send troops against Serbian forces if they failed to reach a negotiated peace. The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, said the United States would consider using troops only to enforce a negotiated

"We want to use the U.S. forces - if they are needed - to enforce an agreement that has already been reached by all sides," he said. "We have not been involved in any discussions of using U.S. troops in any kind of peace-making mission."

• U.S. Air Force cargo planes dropped more than 46 tons of food and

medical supplies into eastern Bosnia, the eighth such mission over the region. The supplies were dropped over Srebrenica.

• In Bonn, the Defense Ministry announced plans to join the United States later this month in parachuing food and medicine to eastern

• The European Community gave Serbian leaders several weeks to sign a peace plan for Bosnia or face new sanctions. EC foreign ministers met in Brussels and said they would step up diplomatie pressure and close existing loopholes in the current trade embargo against Scrbia to force it to sign the UN peace plan.

 Mr. Izethesovic repeated his rejection of the map for his republic proposed by international mediators. "I don't accept this map, I have never accepted it," he said upon

returning to Bosnia from the talks in New York. · Croatia's power suppliers cut supplies to thousands of homes and

See BALKANS, Page 6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The FBI said

Monday that it would soon name

new suspects in the World Trade

Center bombing, promising arrest

warrants as early as this week in an

expanding investigation.
But James M. Fox, chief of the

FBI's New York bureau, cautioned

that it would take "months at least"

for the inquiry to be completed by

the "eight or nine" law enforce-

ment agencies striving to solve the

Mr. Fox said that the next "key

part" of the investigation was to



Sarajevo residents scurrying for cover on Monday amid Serbian sniper fire. In eastern Bosnia, Serbs agreed to the evacuation of Muslims in besieged towns.

President Keeps Italy Focused on Corruption

Agence France-Presse

ROME - President Oscar Scalfaro has forced the government to alter legisladon that would have decriminalized llegal funding of political parties.

The decree would have allowed politicians and businessmen implicated in a corruption scandal to face fines rather than prison terms.

It would have taken effect with the president's signature, which is usually a formality, but Mr. Scalfaro declined to sign the bill.

setting forth," Mr. Fox said...

Mr. Salameh was in solitary con-

New York, accused of "aiding and

abetting" the bomb attack on New

York's tallest buildings, the twin

110-story spires that form the core

An intense search has been un-

der way for possible accomplices. Mr. Fox said, "I think we could

See BOMB, Page 2

In a letter to Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, Mr. Scalfaro instead asked the government on Monday to put the legis-

lation in the form of a bill to be debated in Parliament On Sunday, Environment Minister

Carlo Ripa di Meana, a Socialist, resigned over the proposal, which magistrates said would make it impossible to continue investigations that are already

The plan was to set up monitoring groups to control financial contributions to parties and to decriminalize certain infractions.

Those found guilty of illicit funding would bave been fined instead of given prison sentences and would have been barred from political activity for three to

The proposal would have balted ongoing invesogations, including inquiries in-volving the Republican Party secretary. Giorgio La Malfa, and the former president of the Montedison company, Giorgio Garofano.

An investigation started last year into

wine-trading irregularities also would have been affected. Mr. Ripa di Meana said that the de-

cree could also have ruled out any renewal of Italy's political class. Announcing his resignation, be said.

"If Italians are to be reconciled with their institutions and the economy is to pick

up, we must be sure that justice is functioning normally."

Earlier Sunday, magistrates in Milan said they were "diametrically opposed" to the government's position. "The legal modifications will make it impossible to establish the facts and who is responsible for them." the magistrates

said in a statement.

incredible feat, saving his own credibility without bringing down the government."
the newspaper La Stampa said. The president's refusal to sign the de-

"Scalfaro seems to have pulled off an

cree had come after consultations with Mr. Amato.

"It all tends to suggest that Amato will not take it as an unacceptable insult." said the paper II Giornale.

Kiosk

Stock Prices Hit Record Highs

Wall Street and London stock markets soured to record highs on Monday, but U.S. Treasury bond prices took a late hit as investors apparently decided the recent rally had gone far enough.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 64.84 points to 3.469.42, bolstered by low interest rates early in the day and talk of more deficit cutting in Washington. The International Herald Tri-bune World Stock Index rose to 94.82, up 2.06 percent. (Page 11.)

The IRS is granting tax-non-filets overseas the \$70,000 exclusion for past years. Page 3. The United States will closely monitor how Israel uses its loan guarantees. Page 7.

Business/Finance Jacques Delors of the EC wants an international pact on social Page II.

Trib Index Up 2.06% 94.82 The Dollar previous close 1.6693 1,6635

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HEAVY METAL, MOSCOW STYLE - A Moscow woman banging the saucepan she wore during a women's protest march on Monday against the policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Where the Criminals Reign

More Bombing Leads for FBI

five people and injured more than

crater Monday, and Mr. Fox said

that within 24 hours they should be

able to conduct what he called "a

crime scene search" that they have

because of the danger involved.

Mr. Fox, meantime, discounted

the notion that the main suspect

under arrest, Mohammed Salameh.

a 25-year-old Palestinian who grew

In South Africa's Bloody Transition, Anarchy Prevails

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa - The world knows South Africa as a caldron of political violence - which it is - but the people who live here fear it most as a place where the common criminal

One recent morning's crop of crime stories in the is king.

local newspapers helps make the point: • A policeman escorts the driver of a bread truck into the township of Alexandra, where commercial deliveries are always risky. At their first stop, a man approaches, laughing, and shoots the policeman in the face. He then steals the policeman's gun and rushes off. The policeman dies.

A cabbie drops off passengers in the township of Wattville. Four men surround his vehicle and

demand he give it up. He refuses. They shoot him to death.

· A pastor in the township of Boipatone is leading members of his congregation in a scripture reading at his home. Seven men armed with AK-47 assault rifles storm the house and take everything —clothing, jeweiry, household appliances, a mini-

reach the bottom of the jagged crater blasted by a powerful bomb on Feb. 26, an explosion that killed That's not a theory that we're

Specialists were at work in the finement in a federal lockup in

been prevented from doing before of the World Trade Center.

A group of two men and five women encounter a man on a Johannesburg street whom they believe to be a rapist. They tie his hands with picture wire, gag him with electrical tape, chain and padlock him to a light pole, then drape a sign around his neck: "Women don't like rape. Men don't like rape. Children don't like rape. So what

See CRIME, Page 6

All Russia Watches as a Country Priest Finds Home

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

FROLOVSKOYE, Russia - When it beover his country parish. It took him 45 years. winds and jackdaws. but Father Serger came back.

bus and font to his grandfather's church deep in the forests and bogs of the upper Volga valley, picked up a broom and started sweeping out the decades of debris and neglect. All the icons had been stolen. Vandals had "It may be sinful to be so bappy, but log cabins still stand around its hurial drilled the walls and floors in search of restoring this church is a gift from God." he grounds, and much of the time Father Vish-

ripped off the stoves, generations of teenagers had carved their declarations of love came possible. Sergei Vishnevsky's grandfa-into the peeling frescoes, the bells were gone ther sent him to Moscow to study for the and the onion-shaped cupolas were skelepriesthood so he could come back and take tons, their bright sheeting stripped away by

At least the tall, 200-year-old Church of Saints Flor and Lavr still stood, unlike the Two years ago, he quit his large, rich parish in Moscow, made his way by train, untold thousands razed for brick or ideology, and it had never been used for a warehouse or factory, like the decapitated shells so familiar in the villages and cities of Communist

"How do I see my place?" he asked.

Sometimes f think that leaving Moscow I'm record player to liven up his services, espelike Lot fleeing Sodom. But mostly I feel like cially the weddings. Adam. In heaven.

"I feel I am contributing to the rebirth of Russia through the church."

The church in this village, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Moscow. may never regain its former glory. Only four log cabins still stand around its hurial

hidden treasures. Decoraove tiles had been said, smoothing his white beard as be bound-nevsky's is the only one with a light in the ed from his log cabin to the church with an energy that belied his 67 years.

It is a bandful of old folks make the long trek from neighboring hamlets on a Sunday, less when the snow is deep or the "Sometimes I see myself like Abraham, com-mud too thick. Father Vishnevsky has taken manded by God to leave for unknown lands. to playing Russian Orthodox chants on a

> Yet, the legend of the old priest who gave up everything and found bappiness in restoring the trampled temple of his youth has struck a distinct chord in a nation searching for the severed thread of its history.

Reporters and even a television crew have made their way to this hamlet between Yaro-

See VOLGA, Page 2

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BOMB: The FBI Has New Suspects

have additional search warrants and possibly arrest warrants this

According to federal officials, Mr. Salameh was associated with radical Muslim groups, including that of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, an exiled Egyptian cleric who lives in New Jersey.

Mr. Salameh's court-appointed lawyer, Robert Precht, said Monday that such allegations were "un-

He said that Mr. Salameh told him in an interview on Sunday that he was not a heedless follower of Sheikh Abdel Rahman, and, "in fact, he had several disagreements with Mr. Rahman.

The lawyer also complained about what he called "a massive wave of hysteria, innuendo and rumor" that he said was "reaching a point where a fair trial is going to become impossible in New York."

At the blast site beneath the World Trade Center, bomb chemists hope to compare samples taken at the seat of the explosion with bomb-making ingredients seized from a storage shed rented by Mr. Salameh and from an apartment in Jersey City, once occupied by an associate of the suspect. If the explosives are the same, the still-circumstantial case against Mr. Salameh would he strengthened

Perhaps even more significant, investigators hope to find enough fragments of the detonator or timing device to provide a "footprint" to previous bombings or terrorist groups.

Over the years, investigators

have found even tiny parts of detonating devices to be particularly valuable clues to the modus operandi of bombers, according to an expert on international terrorism. But the job of getting to the floor

of the crater and finding the clues was both difficult and dangerous. The instability of the garage is hampering investigators. They must satisfy themselves with brief. nerve-wracking foravs into the bomh crater and with examining bits of debris brought out by work-

ers lowered into the hole. The danger comes from portions of the garage levels that survived the blast but are tilting into the crater and may fall.

There's a tremendous amount of debris that's in a very precarious position," said Eugene Fasullo, the building's chief engineer.

Eogineers planned to cut a square hole, about 10 meters across, through the plaza in front of the towers. They were working to set 18 large steel beams as some kind of structural security. By Tuesday, they hope to have a crane

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in position in front of the hole that can lower n hncket to be loaded with debris from the bottom of the

Before each lump of concrete or piece of metal is disposed of, Mr. Fasullo said, an investigator from the FBI will check it for clues.

Without access to the crater, investigators had no hope of finding the critical timing device. But fed-eral agents may have found its

During a round of searches in New Jersey, where Mr. Salameh lived and where prosecutors say he rented the van used to carry explosives to the World Trade Center, agents reported finding three identical small metal alarm clocks, raising suspicions that a fourth such clock may have been used as the timing device in the bombing. In other developments:

 Federal sources said Monday that U.S. investigators would go to Jordan this week to gather information. In Amman, Information Minister Mahmond Sharif said Jordan had "offered total cooperation with the United States to unravel the truth behind the bombing. Jordanian authorities said Mr. Salameh and his family had no record of criminal or polinical activity. About a dozen members of the Coalition for Jewish Concerns from New York City waved picket

signs and held a news conference outside the Salam Mosque, a room on the top floor of a brick commer-cial building above a check-cashing office and a Chinese restaurant in Jersey City where Mr. Salameh had been a regular worshiper. Sheikh Abdel Rahman often

preached at the mosque. The sheikh was acquitted in the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, but is being investi-gated by the FBI in connection with three slayings in the United States and has been accused by the government of Egypt of inciting attacks in Cairo against foreign tourists.

We are here to condemn this

place and this mosque," said Rahhi Avi Weiss, the president of the Coalition for Jewish Concerns. M.T. Mehdi. president of the American Arab Relations Committee, said that threatening and obscene phone calls had been made to numerous Muslim centers around the country since the arrest of Mr.

Mr. Mehdi, who is also secretary-general of the National Council on Islamic Affairs, said many of his colleagues in this country had reported a surge io hostility against

Islam is the fastest-growing religion in the United States, with more than 10 million adherents, about 800,000 of them in the New York area, Mr. Mehdi said, Most are immigrants or children of immigrants from the Middle East,

Asia and Africa.
(NYT, LAT, AP. Reuters)

Islamic Group Vows to Avenge Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CAIRO - A Muslim extremist group threatened Monday to retaliate if any action was taken against its spiritual leader over the World

Trade Center bombing in New York.
The underground Islamic Group, which has carried out several attacks against tourists in Egypt, denied that Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman was involved in the Feb. 26 attack, which

killed five people and injured more than 1,000. The key suspect in the bombing worshiped at a mosque in Jersey City, New Jersey, which is headed by the radical Egyptian cleric. Although U.S. officials suspected him of terrorism, he has been in the United States on a tourist visa since

1990.
Islamic Group warned in a statement to news agencies that it would "respond to any action" taken against Sheikh Abdel Rahman, adding

that he would not be made a scapegoat.

The statement said that the Islamic Group, while emphasizing that Sheikh Abdel Rahmanhas no link whatsoever to the explosion of the World Trade Center," would like to clarify

important" matters. It added: "The policy of the Islamie Group does not target innocents regardless of their

Members of the New York Police canine unit waiting for the blast site to be declared safe enough for dogs to enter to search for bodies.

Ricks said. He said the Defense Department was to supply Abrams tanks, which are more heavily armored than the Bradleys.

Earlier Monday, the authorities searched a

business oear the compound operated by Mr.

Koresh. They found "a very small quantity of

shotgun ammunition," said Dan Conroy, asso-

Mr. Conroy said the business, called Mag

Mr. Ricks said negotiators had agreed Mon-

ciate director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobac-

Bag, was a front operated to gather firearms.

day to allow people inside the compound to

conduct a funeral and burial of a person killed

in a Feb. 28 shoot-out in which four federal

agents were killed and as many as 10 cult

In a briefing Sunday, Mr. Ricks said negotia-

Cult Leader's Threat: 'We Are Ready for War'

Targeting Doctor Omar aims at disfiguring the image of faithful Muslim scholars in the world which could leave had repercussions on relations between Muslims and the West in the future," it added.

The group also denounced the "vicious media campaign orchestrated by the American administration and the West" against the sheikh.

Press reports have played up the link between the suspects and Sheikh Abdel Rahman's mosque, although the authorities have not accused the cleric of involvement in the attack. (AFP. Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

23 Reported Killed in Somali Port

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — As many as 23 people have been killed and 26 injured in fierce clan clashes in the southern Somali port of Kismayu, the international charity Doctors Without Borders said Mon-

The charity's coordinator in Mogadishn, Joèlle Tanguy, quoting witnesses, said the killings took place on Sunday in fighting between supporters of General Mohammed Said Hersi, known as Morgan, and his

rival, Colonel Ahmed Omar Jess. Separately, a U.S. military spokesman said Monday that Belgian forces had confirmed killing a Somali gunman on Sunday when he fired at their squadron in Kismayu.

Russia Offers Singapore Arms Deal
SINGAPORE (AFP)—The visiting Russian vice president, Alexander
V. Russkoi, offered Monday to co-produce military hardware in Singapore, saying Moscow was willing to train local people and transfer, technology in sophisticated industries.

Mr. Davishoi and initial manufacture could accombly and later

Mr. Rutskoi said joint ventures could cover local assembly and later production of aircraft, including helicopters and hovercraft for supply to countries in the region. "We can supply military and commercial hard, ware to the region just as efficiently and at lower cost than those offered by others," he said. A senior Singapore official said a joint team would be set up to examin

prospects for wider bilateral cooperation.

2 Car-Bomb Blasts Jolt Swedish City STOCKHOLM (AP) — Two car bombs exploded in the western city of Gothenburg early Monday, setting a fire, shattering windows and damag-

ing other vehicles, police said. No one was hurt in the explosions, which occurred before dawn in different parts of the city.

No one claimed responsibility for the bombs, which exploded in two parking lots within an hour of one another, a police spokesman said. He said both cars had been reported stolen in the Gothenburg area.

Swiss Party Puts Forth 2d Woman

BERN (Reuters) - Switzerland's Social Democrats sought Monday to defuse a crisis over their attempt to get a woman into the government by putting forward an alternative candidate in addition to one already rejected by center-right parties.

The Social Democratic members of parliament decided to again put forward Christiane Brunner, the candidate who was rejected, but to add another woman as an alternative, Ruth Dreifuss. Many members of parliament objected to Ms. Brunner's leftist views and criticism of the

The decision represented a compromise after the party's executive reaffirmed Ms. Brunner, a 45-year-old feminist and trade union leader, Saturday as its sole candidate, setting the scene for a possible collapse of the coalition that has ruled Switzerland for 34 years.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The heaviest snowstorms in decades isolated villages and cut off Romania and more than half of Bulgaria from the outside world Monday. Bucharest banned cars to reduce chaos. Both its international and domestic airports were closed, along with most other airports. (Reulers)

Tourists are flocking to France's west coast to watch a "tide of the century" at the spring equinox. Oceanologists said the tides Tuesday and Wednesday would probably be the highest this century—registering 119 on a scale of 120-points—because of the rare position of the moon and the sun. The last comparable tide was in 1918. (Reuters)

At least 2,536 people were killed in road accidents in Algeria last year, an average of seven a day, according to figures compiled by the gendar-mene. Another 23,132 were injured in 15,728 accidents. (Reuters) The Tower of London was branded a potential fire trap Monday. A

survey by The London Times said the White Tower, the oldest part of the 900-year-old fortress, had no fire alarm, sprinkler or smoke-detection system and that emergency exits were insufficient. (Remers) International airline traffic increased 11 percent in January compared

with the figure for January last year, the International Airline Association said Monday in Geneva. But this was not enough to fill the seats being offered by airlines, IATA said.

A feasibility study for a third Tokyo sirport to ease congestion has been started by a a group of Japanese companies. Kyodo news agency said Monday that 140 companies set up a panel to study the possibility of building the next airport for Tokyo to supplement Narita international

Singapore has set up a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday in Singapore. Goh Seow Kwang of the Singapore Trade Development Board has been appointed consul. (AP)

MAJOR: Setback on Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

ing proposals he suggested earlier. Federal au-

thorities have said they are prepared to wait out

"a state of irritability that pops up almost without notice, and then he will go back to a

calm period of religious discussion."
"We offered him what we thought was a
reasonable compromise with an item that was

of most concern to him," Mr. Ricks said. "And

the offer included from our side was the total

release of all the people inside. And that offer

Mr. Koresh has released 21 children and two

elderly women. He says 90 adults and 17 chil-

dren remain in the compound.

At one point, Mr. Koresh refused to release a

6-year-old girl after she told authorities she

wanted to leave, Mr. Ricks said. He then reject-

Mr. Ricks said that Mr. Koresh had shown

the standoff for a long time.

was rejected."

referendum May 18. Polls in Den-

mark suggest that the treaty, which voters rejected in an earlier referendum in June, will be passed. Although Mr. Major has staked his party's political standing on rat-

ification, the small but noisy group of Tory rebels have pledged to do whatever is necessary to thwart the treaty, which they argue is an affront to British sovereignty. "We reserve the right to oppose

the Maastricht agreement tooth and nail," declared James Cran, one of the more vocal Tory opponents. "And that is what we are going to proceed to do."

Earlier in the day, members of Mr. Major's cabinet alternately begged and threatened Tory rebels not to support the amendment, warning they risked damage to their party, their government and

Michael Heseltine, the minister for trade and industry, warned that the rebels "are doing this country a great deal of harm overseas as we are paraded as less than enthusiasuc over Maastricht."

Peru Captures 2 Rebel Leaders

LIMA — Anti-terrorism police have captured two military leaders of Peru's two leftist guerrilla groups, according to police sources. Authorities detained a man they identified only as Commander Danilo, the head of an assassination squad of the pro-Cuban Tupac Amaru Movement, the sources said. The squad is believed responsible for the 1990 murder of Delonse Minister Enrique Lopez Al-

The sources also said that Marco Abarca, alias Commander Moises, was captured in Lima on Feb. 23. Mr. Abarca is thought to be the head of the Shining Path guerrilla group's military arm.

DEATH NOTICE

VASSILTCHIKOV, Princess Irena.

Aged 82, on 26 February, 1993, in Germany. Resident of Rome, she was the oldest sister of "Missie" Vassiltchikov

of "The Berlin Diaries. 1940-1945" fame.

VOLGA: Country Priest at Home

(Continued from page 1) slavl and the Volga River, a sweep

of peat and cranberry bogs so sparsely settled that the regional center 8 kilometers away is called Bolshoye Selo, Big Village. That "Father Serger" is also the title of a well-known story by Tolstoy about a priest who escapes to the wilderss has not harmed his renown. Besides, this was not just any village church to which Father

Vishneysky returned. The story goes that the surround-ing cranberry bogs were once a reserve of the czars, and that relatives of Catherine the Great became lost while gathering the betries. Giving up hope, they saw a light in the distance and came on an icon hanging from a tree, with a light in front

On that spot, the empress ordered a two-story church to he built — the soaring apper level for sum-mer services, the warmer lower church for winter. It was a parish for 63 villages before the revolution, and even now, stripped of its gilding and its roofing, it showed its

royal heritage. As Irina Bystrova wrote in the weekly Stolitaa: "It was as if from the very beginning, they had been intended for this — she, planned and built to endure all the humilia-

It was not that others necessarily saw in Father Vishnevsky, or in his return to the village, an answer to their own "nerazberikha" — the economic, political, and spiritual "muddle" in which most Russians find themselves in the post-Com-munist world. Even Father Vishnevsky's wife and three of his four sons — all priests — have not found it possible to return with him, although one son, also named Sergei, has taken a village parish

But his story seemed to speak to a common yearning among many Russians for spiritual roots, for vaiies, legends, and a vision on which they could try to rebuild their na-tion. There has always been a widely shared assumption among Rus-sians that their nation is distinct in character and destiny, and many intellectuals have argued that the current political struggles are not only over political power or eco-

very identity. At the most direct level, millions of Russians have been compelled to find plots of land on which to culti-

ilies back to the huts and village from which they came.
On another level, millions of Russians have been baptized in reket :

...

ميت ا

cent years, including many former Communist Party members, in an attempt to restore a spiritual strand forcibly severed by the Bolsheviks: At least 6,000 churches and several score monasteries have been reopened and restored across the country, and bells toll in towns and villages again. President Boris N. Yeltsin, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi and other public figures regard it as a civic duty to aftend church services on Easter and

Christmas So rapid has been the revival of the church, that officials of the Russian Orthodox Church said they have no reliable statistics. They said tens of millions of Russians had been baptized. At least 6,000 churches have been reopened since 1988, and hundreds more are in the process of restoration.

Yet, the longing for roots has also demonstrated how distant that past has become. In part, it is the work of communism, in part, simply changing times and a changing world — and, in part, the fact that the past was never as idyllie as it appears through the romantic prism of time.

In that same village to which Father Vishnevsky so happily re-turned the price for clearing snow and built to endure an the minima-tions which only something sacred can endure, and he, returning as an honored pastor to the dying village of Frolovskoye from which he went off an obscure boy."

In that same village to which frather Vishnevsky so happily re-turned, the price for clearing snow or delivering wood is measured in pints of voelka, and indoor plumb-ing remains unknown. Bands of thugs roam the countryside preying on old women for icons -"boards," in their irreverent slang - to sell to foreign tourists on Moscow's Ilea markets. Years of enforced atheism and

rewritten history have left people ignorant of their heritage, often feeding a naive nomanticism as often intolerance, xenophobia, and extreme nationalism.

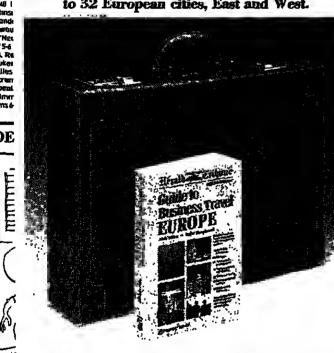
French Official Loses Appeal in AIDS Case The Associated Press

PARIS -- A former director of France's central blood bank lost an appeal for freedom Monday, five months after he was jailed for knowingly allowing transfusions with blood he knew was tainted with the AIDS virus.

A Paris appeals court denied freedom for Michel Garretta, exnomic direction, but over Russia's director of the National Center for Blood Transfusion, who is serving a four-year prison sentence and had sought release from jail pending his vate potatoes; sending many fam- formal appeal in Mayr.

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Billy Eckstine, Ballad Singer, Dies

co and Firenms.

members may have died.

vehicles to go 40 or 50 feet into the air," Mr. Mr. Koresh rejecting settlement offers, includ- demanded, he said.

PITTSBURGH - Billy Eckstice, 78, the singer-bandleader

WACO, Texas - The cult leader David

Koresh has told negotiators that he is "ready

for war" and challenged agents to storm the compound where he and his followers have

been besieged for more than a week, the FB1

said Monday...
"He has indicated be would be most pleased

if we would engage in a gun battle with him,"

Mr. Ricks said Monday that Mr. Koresh had

used phrases such as these: "We are ready for

war. Let's get it on. Your talk is becoming in

vain. I'm going to give you an opportunity to

save yourself before you get blown away."

Mr. Koresh, a self-proclaimed messiah, said
he had "sufficient firepower to blow up" the

Bradley armored vehicles that agents have used

said Bob Ricks, an FBI agent.

in surrounding the compound.

such as "Fools Rush In" and "Everything I Have Is Yours," died here Monday. He suffered a stroke last year. Known as "Mr. B," Mr. Eckstine sang romantic ballads in a strong vibrant baritone, with impeocable diction. He was America's most popular vocalist in 1949 and '50, and the first black singer to make the cover of Life magazine and to

young men copied his style of dress, shirts with rolled collars and jackets draped off the body. His hit records between 1945 and

become a national sex symbol. Hip

1951 also included "A Cottage for Sale," "Prisoner of Love," "I Surrender, Dear," "Everything I Have

Ice Is Rejected as Cause Of Crash in Macedonia

AMSTERDAM — An air crash in Macedonia on Friday that killed 81 people could not have been caused by ice on the wings of the aircraft, the Dutch company that made the jet said Monday.

"There was no ice or snow in-volved, that is for sure," said Bart van Veen, a Fokker NV spokesman. "The cause could have been anything but ice," A Fokker 100, leased by the Macedonian company Palair, hurtled 400 meters to the ground a minute after it took off for Zurich from Skopje's Petrovec airport with 91 passengers and six

whose warm baritone graced a last big hit was "Passing Strang-string of hits in the 1940s and '50s ers," a duet with Sarah Vaughan.

Michel Riquet, 94, Jesuit And Resistance Fighter

PARIS (AP) — The Reverend Michel Riquet, 94, a Jesuit priest and one of France's foremost Catholic authors who defied the Nazis during World War II and campaigned against racism, died Fri-

Father Riquet's death occurred days before the publication of a collection of conversations with him entitled, "The Disciplined Re-

He became a Resistance fighter during the Nazi occupation of France in World War II, openly defying the policies of the collabo-rationist Vichy regime. He helped more than 500 Allied

pilots escape from France and was arrested by the Gestapo in January 1944. A German interrogator ac-cused him of "hiding all the sons of the Resistance in the folds of your saintly robes." Father Riquet, then 46, smiled and answered: "You

flatter me. I've hidden only a few."
He was deported to the Mathausen and Dachau concentration camps, where he preached brotherly love and forgiveness. He was freed by Allied soldiers in May

Christine Busalacchi, 22, In a Coma Since 1987

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (AP) Christine Busalacchi, 22, died Sunday after her feeding tube was removed, ending a five-year battle January.

Is Yours," "Blue Moon," "My over the right to allow the death of Foolish Heart," "Caravan," "Body the someone severely brain-in-and Soul" and "I Apologize." His jured. Ms. Busalacchi had been coma-

tose since suffering severe head in-juries in a 1987 traffic accident. She had been the subject of a long and often hitter court struggle over whether her father, Peter, had the right to allow her feeding tube to be disconnected. On Jan. 26, the Missouri Su-

preme Court issued a ruling that cleared the way for Mr. Busalacchi to decide his daughter's fate. A team of neuroscientists determined that she was in a persistent vegeta-

David B. Tyler, 93, American Naval Historian

New York Times Service David B. Tyler, 93, an American naval historian and retired professor, died of heart failure Friday in

Riverhead, New York. His first volume on maritime history, "Steam Conquers the Atlantic" (1939), was used for years as a text at the U.S. Naval Academy. The New York Times Book Review called his account "richly detailed and well written."

Mr. Tyler wrote and edited several other books and won a Gug-genheim fellowship for his work. He was oo the boards of the Long Island and Richmond County Historical Societies.

Major General George J. Keegan Jr., 72, a former air force intelligence chief who often annoyed the Pentagon with warnings about Soviet military preparations, died Wednesday in Bethesda, Mary-land. He had suffered a stroke in

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FIRST 100 DAYS / LEGAL LANDSCAPE

A Scaled Down White House Salary Scale

galatte tille

WASHINGTON - Gritting its teeth, the White House has released a salary scale for top officials to support its claim that everyone except the president is paid 6 to 10 percent less than officials were in comparable jobs in the Bush administration.

Assistants to the president — there are 17 — are the highest paid, with wages in the \$110,000-to-\$125,000 range; deputy assistants, the next rank down, are paid \$85,000 to \$110,000, and special assistants are paid \$45,000 to \$85,000.

That means that the White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, is paid about \$125,000. That is \$8,000 less than what his Bush administration counterpart, Marlin Fitzwater, was earning at the end of his tenure, after he and other aides were given a cost-of-living raise. Before that, Mr. Fitzwarer had been paid

State Department Leads the Full-Roster Race

WASHINGTON — The State Department has rocketed into the lead in the race for the coveted "New Regime Full Roster Award" to be given to the first agency to name candidates for all jobs above the assistant secretary level.

assistant secretary level.

The department, which has about 33 such jobs, has filled all but about 10. One of the remaining posts—assistant secretary for South Asia—is expected to go to a career foreign-service officer, Robin L. Raphel, who is now political counselor, or the No. 3 official, at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. In addition, the current assistant searctary for politico-military affairs. Robert Gallocci, and the director general, Genta Hawkins Holmes, are being asked to stay.

The State Department was able to move quickly despite the administration's other cander and comprehic dispersity required.

administration's ethnic, gender and geographic diversity requirement. And this at a department that until recently was known more for officials with reversible names — such as Stapleton Roy, McGeorge Bundy or Townsend Hoopes - than as a center for women, minorities and southwesterners. Of the 23 positions named so far, six went to women and three to blacks. Just under half are current or former career foreign-service officers.

For Clinton, a Reagan Tack in Budget Process

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton and the Democrats in Congress are borrowing a page from the Reagan revolution in hopes of passing Mr. Clinton's economic package before critics have time to pick it to pieces.

To enact the program, Congress this week will begin a speeded-up process of writing the federal budget that President Ronald Reagan and his aides used in 1981 to ram through a package of spending cuts The chairman of the House Budget Committee, Martin O. Sabo,

Democrat of Minnesota, and other committee Democrats are rushing to reach agreement on the amount of additional spending cuts they will insist upon in exchange for swift approval of Mr. Cinton's package of nearly \$500 billion in tax increases and spending cuts

over the next four years.

Mr. Clinton's budget director, Leon E. Panetta, said the goal was congressional approval of a budget resolution and the stimulus package before Easter — April [1] — and completion of work on the entire reconciliation package by August. Traditionally, the budget and appropriations process extends into the fall.

Quote/Unquote

Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts; "In politics, as in life and love, a lot depends on being in the right place at the right time. That's certainly what's happened to me." (NYT)

Away From Politics

 Two tugboat crew members were rescued after their vessel sank off the New Jersey coast, but five others were missing and may have drowned, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

• An apartment five apparently starled by a leaking gas stove killed five family members and a friend in Millville, West Virginia, authorities said.

A man who went on a rampage in Zion, Illinois, after an argument fatally shot an 11-year-old girl, wounded her mother and sister and attacked three other children, authorities said. Three bours after the

A Leon Higginbotham Jr., a recently retired senior judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, has been nominated to the board of The New York Times Co. by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, chairman and chief executive officer.

 A Florida district court of appeals has delayed the racially charged retrial of a Miami police officer on manslaughter charges so it could rule on whether the case should have been moved to Tallahassee in the first place.

 A shipmate of the homosexual sailor who was beaten to death last October said that some of the homosexuals assigned to the Bellean Wood faced regular, sometimes daily harassment, Richard Eastman, 21, identified himself as a homosexual and described life aboard the ship as a "living hell" for homosexuals.

For Clinton, a Chance to Reshape the U.S. Judiciary

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Servec

WASHINGTON — With a near-record number of Congress will pass a measure to create dozens more, the complexion of the judiciary will change as well. President Bill Clinton is expected to name hundreds of judges over the next four years and dramatically alter the indicial landscape after 12 years of Republican appointments.

Between them, Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush appointed 584 judges to the federal courts — the Supreme Court, the U.S. district and appellate courts and special panels like the Court of International Trade

But of the 828 federal judgeships, 115 are now Congress is expected to enlarge the judiciary and vacant. Because an average of 10 judges are now provide the White House with more positions to fill.

Lawmakers and some judges say the new positions

And because the president has vowed to name vacancies on the federal bench and the likelihood that scores of female and minority judges, it is likely that

There will not be an ideological blood test, like there will not be an ideological blood test, like there was during the Reagan and Bush years, to see if the candidate is a moderate or liberal," said Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, who heads the Judiciary Committee. "But there will be an insistence upon diversity. If a senator sends five col-lege roommates in a row, he's not going to get them."

Even as the administration begins to fill vacancies. Lawmakers and some judges say the new positions

to have the chance to fill at least half the federal judgeships before his term is out.

are needed to cope with the increasing number of ence. But even if the lawmakers took the unlikely step federal cases and appeals, although critics, including of ignoring the conference's requests, Mr. Clinion contend that the increase is not necessary. Others say it is merely political patronage.

> In September the Judicial Conference, the policymaking arm of the judiciary headed by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, recommended to Congress that it create 25 new positions.

At its semiannual meeting on March 15, the Judicial Conference will consider a similar proposal, to add 10 judges to the largest appeals court, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which is based in San Francisco and has jurisdiction over nine states and two territories.

In past years Congress has generally approved more positions than those requested by the Judicial Confer-

some federal judges who happen to be Democrats, could still make significant inroads because of the high number of vacancies and the expected retirement rate

The 115 current openings are partially the result of 1990 legislation that created 85 positions, many of which have not been filled. In addition, Mr. Bush was considerably slower than other presidents in forwarding nominees to the Senate: in 1992, the average

number of days from vacancy to nomination reached a

record 385. White House officials and aides to the Judiciary Committee have been working on a faster system of making appointments to the bench once the committee completes the confirmation proceedings of the new

Clinton Asks Mayors To Lobby Congress

WASHINGTON - President

Bill Clinton, sharpening his sales pitch for his economic plan, appealed to U.S. mayors on Monday 10 help him persuade Congress "10 pass the whole program" and not pick it apart.

Mr. Clinton worked to shore up support for his plan against criticism that it raises taxes too substantially. And as the economy rebounds, some wonder whether the short-term \$30 billion economic stimulus package is still needed.

Speaking to a receptive audience. the National League of Cities, Mr. Clinton called signs of an economic comeback misleading. The recovslow growth and weak job creation." The league strongly supports Mr. Clinton's plan. He asked the group to "translate

the support you have given to the program" to a "commitment to secure approval in the Congress." As the Clinton package moves closer to critical votes in Congress.

criticism of its components threatens to undermine its thrust. Republicans say the package is too dependent on tax increases and that not enough spending cuts are planned, Some conservative Demo-

crats recently joined the grumbling. In an effort to build support for the package, Mr. Clinton also was meeting with members of the House Budget Committee and the Congressional Black Caucus. Mr. Clinton asked the mayors to join him in seeking to persuade

Congress.
"We need to pass the whole program," be said. "There are jobs still begging to be created, and there are

differences in the kinds and charac-

ter of government spending."
He contends that there is a major difference between government spending on lasting programs, like education and improvement of the national highway system, which he says are "investments," and spending to maintain basic programs.

The president's plan calls for \$325 billion in deficit-reduction over the next four years. The centerpiece of the plan is a new energy tax and higher tax rates for wealthy individuals and corporations.

The program calls for about \$246 billion in new taxes and \$79 billion in net spending cuts over four

The overall reductions are the difference between \$247 billion in proposed spending cuts listed in the package and \$169 billion in proposed increases for spending over the same period for various "stimulus" and "investment" pro-

In short, we have to cut and we have to invest," he said. Republicans that say some of

Mr. Clinton's so-called spending cuts are actually tax increases, such as the plan to raise taxes on the best-off Social Security recipients. That policy is carried on the Clinton books as a spending cut.

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President Clinton with Vernon E. Jordan, the lawyer who headed his transition team, returning to the White House after a golf game.

Supreme Court Rejects Louisiana Abortion Ban

preme Court refused on Monday to revive an invalidated Louisiana law that would have prohibited nearly all abortions in the state.

The court, without comment or any recorded dissent, left intact rulings that said the anti-abortion law would violate a woman's constitutional right to end her pregnancy. The law was enacted by the Lou-isiana legislature in 1991 but was never put into effect.

The court's action followed its decision in November that left in-tact rulings invalidating a similar law in the U.S. territory of Great

The court rejected two appeals one by Governor Edwin W. Edwards and Attorney General Richard Ieyoub of Louisiana, and one by the New Orleans prosecutor Harry Counick.

The appeals had argued that lower courts wrongly struck down the law as written, and did not attempt to analyze in what ways it could be applied without violating women's constitutional rights.

The appeals also asked the court to overturn the core of its landmark. 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling that legal-

The Associated Press ized abortion nationwide and its But Terri Bartlett of Louisiana WASHINGTON - The Suruling in June, in a Pennsylvania Planned Parenthood said she was case called Casey v. Planned Par- worried that the state legislature enthood, that reaffirmed abortion would pass another restrictive law

as a constitutional right.

a constitutional right.

By rejecting this case, the Su
in the session that begins March 30.

In June, the court ruled that preme Court has reaffirmed that states cannot ban most abortions. outright bans on abortion are un- but said states may raise new burconstitutional," said Janet Ben- dles for women seeking abortions. shoof of the Center for Reproduc- Louisiana's law would have al- Appeals upheld his ruling in Septive Law and Policy in New York. lowed abortions only to save a tember.

tions, when pregnancy resulted from rape or incest. Doctors who violated the law would have faced prison terms of up to 10 years. U.S. District Judge Adrian Duplantier struck down the law before

it took effect. A three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of

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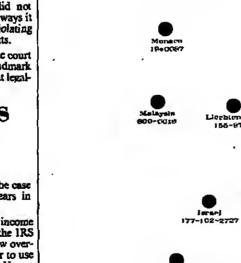
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IRS Grants Tax-Nonfilers Overseas \$70,000 Exclusion for Past Years

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON - Americans overseas who have not filed income-tax returns but who voluntarily go to the Internal Revenue Service will be allowed to use the \$70,000 earned-income exclusion for the years in which they did not file, an IRS spokesman said. Bart Wanamaker, with IRS tax-

payer services, said that this procedure would allow Americans abroad who have not filed returns for a number of years to "clear themselves with the government" without having to pay enormous amounts of back taxes, penalties and interest due to the loss of the

Mr. Wanamaker emphasized that "this is not an amnesty." Taxpayers will still have to pay back taxes and interest on income not covered by the exclusion. But, he said, this new rule should remove "a major impediment" to overseas nonfilers getting back into the sys-

In the past, the income exclusion had to be used within one year of the April 15 tax deadline or it was

The only way a taxpayer could claim the exclusion after the deadline had passed was 10 present proof that his failure to use the exclusion in time was due to bad advice from his employer or a tax professional. If he could meet this standard, the IRS would issue a Private Letter Ruling allowing use of the exclusion for the back years.

Under the new rules, explained an IRS spokesman, Rod Young, the IRS will automatically assume that any nonfiler who turns himself in before being discovered has acted reasonably and in good faith and will allow him to use the exclusion for back years.

The key, he said is voluntary To demonstrate what this would save an overseas nonfiler, Mr.

five years at about \$60,000 a year question.
and had not filed any returns. On In a r getting a stateside job, the taxpayer went to the IRS to straighten things

By the time all the back taxes, penaltics, and interest had been figured, Mr. Wanamaker said, "every penny he had made in the five years he owed to Uncle IRS." Under the new procedure, the taxpayer would have owed nothing in back taxes because his income for each year would have been less than the taxable minimum of \$70,000.

To take advantage of the new procedure for taxes earned in 1989 or earlier, a taxpayer must request a Private Letter Ruling for the IRS. For taxpayers whose total income is less than \$150,000, the fee for a Private Letter Ruling is \$500. For those whose income exceeds \$150,000, the fee is \$2,500.

The taxpayer must show that he has come forward before being found out by the IRS and submit tax returns and related documents for the years in question.

While this new rule is aimed mainly at taxpayers who come forward on their own, especially those who would owe little or nothing if allowed to use the exclusion; nonfilers who are discovered by the IRS can also ask for a Letter Ruling allowing them to use the exchasion for back years.

Even in these cases the rules have been relaxed. Where in the past, only proof of bad advice by employer or tax adviser would serve, the IRS will also accept evidence showing that failure is due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control or that the return was so complex or the instructions so unclear that he could not figure out what he was supposed to do.

The taxpayer will have to submit evidence including affidavits describing the events that led to the failure to use the exclusion in time,

Wanamaker cited the case of a tax-payer who had worked abroad for and tax returns for the years in

In a related ruling, for income carned in 1990 and later, the IRS will now automatically allow overseas taxpayers an extra year to use the income exclusion. Mr. Young said. For example, under the old rule a return for taxes on income earned in 1991 which was due April 15, 1992, could be filed any time before April 15, 1993. Under the new rule the taxpayer could use the exclusion any time before April 15,

Mr. Young said, bowever, that taxpayers wanting to take advantage of this extension must write "filed pursuant to rev. proc. 92-85" on the top of their returns to let the IRS know they are using the new



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ece than 10 percen 25 Rough Years of Hope

Afghanistan's Chance punctuated by extended bursts of tribal slaughter? The Soviet invasion left the Af-ghan contenders, no strangers to arms, It is an encouraging sign that two factions in Afghanistan bave signed a truce and agreed on a formula to share power. Another major warlord, General Abdul large new stocks. But there has been a certain territorial sorting out, though not Rashid Doestam, a former Communist, vet in the capital, and it is possible to imagine a loose federal structure in which and important Shiite groups are not part of the deal arranged by Pakistan between the interim president, Burhanuddin Rabgroups practicing a broad measure of aubani, and his longtime rival, the funda-mentalist leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. tonomy still salute a single national flag. It matters that neighboring Pakistan and Iran, and Saudi Arabia, seem now to be But the two of them have it within their using their influence in the interest of the

Herald Eribune.

stability of the region. Afghanistan is no longer just a source of refugees — millions of Afghans in Pakistan and Iran remain unrepatriated - but also a sanctuary for refugees from wartorn Tajikistan. This is a striking measure. of regional change. The nations created by the disappearance of the Soviet Union are now working out their destinies along with nations formed from earlier colonial empires. Afghanistan alone has a place in both columns. It has shed its global significance, for which it paid dearly. But it has something to give to, as well as to take from, the common quest of Central Asia for a modern ble of its own.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Farms: Wipe Those Eyes

You do not have to be French to get misty-eyed over farmers. Large numbers of Japanese and even Americans are susceptible, ton. Around the world, in avariety of cultures, farmers, especially family farmers, are prized as the ultimate custodians of national identity, of tradition and of the soil.

power to set a model of the sort of orderly

power-sbaring that is Afghanistan's only

chance of escaping continuing civil war.

Soviet troops pulled out four years ago, and Moscow's man in Kabul, Major Gen-eral Najibullah, was overthrown last year.

It seemed that the wasting of Afghanistan

might be over. But no easy transition to a

peaceful, let alone democratic, regime was

at band. Old ethnic rivalries and new per-

sonal ones produced a struggle to fill the

political space created by the demise of

communism. The result is a degree of con-

flict and fragmentation defying its nation-

al renewal and dissipating much of its claim for an international band.

coming years than a ragged cease-fire

Can Afghanistan expect better over the

Yet trade theorists, consumers and exporters often see farmers as a powerful, entrenched special-interest group. They are blamed for artificially raising food prices at bome and for obstructing trade. For decades, trade negotiators did their best to avoid agricultural issues whenever

The current Uruguay Round trade talks bave bravely dared to tread on rural toes
— for example, by challenging trade-distorting subsidies paid to French farmers and Japan's outright ban on rice imports. That helps explain why these talks bave taken so much longer than planned.

Yet this is indeed the right moment to try to ranonalize the world's trading rules for agricultural goods. Barriers and subsidies benefit some of the world's richest nations at the expense of its poorest.

And with farm populations shrinking dramatically in countries like France and Japan, the number of prospective losers is manageably small. Countries that care deeply about the farming life can subsidize their remaining (armers in less costly ways like direct income supports.

world's most productive, few American farmers stand to lose from freer agricultural trade. But French and Japanese farmers feel deeply threatened.

Fifty years ago, more than a third of France's people made their living from the

Under the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy, an array of price supports, export subsidies and import tariffs keeps small farmers afloat,

though just barely. France's trading partners outside West-ern Europe would like to see a shift to direct income support payments to family reflect supply and demand. But the Socialist government and, should they win this month's election, the conservatives are

likely to keep the props in place. In Japan, the emotional issues are similar, but the political arithmetic leaves more room for optimism. Farm voters make up about 6 percent of the electorate, comparable to France, and archaic apportionment factors magnify rural influence.

But while farm voters are a traditional bastion of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the LDP has no serious political competitors. Any serious challenge to Japan's virtual one-party system is likely to come from urban consumers, who, while sympathetic to farming traditions, resent the high food prices they now have to pay.

Meanwhile. Japan's powerful industrialists are keenly aware of the stake they bave in successfully concluding the Uruguay Round negotiations. What that would take is a shift from Tokyo's absolute ban on rice imports to a transitional system based on tariffs that would start The country of Thomas Jefferson can

sympathize with the ideal of preserving yeoman farmers in an increasingly urbanized world. But it is difficult to sympathize with outdated forms of protectionism that hurt so many people in the process of

high and then diminish.

Because U.S. agriculture is among the.

helping so few.

Twenty-five years ago this month, the Kerner Commission, which studied the causes of the '60s racial explosions in changes in the urban labor market that American big cities, concluded that the United States was becoming two societies, one black one white separate and unequal. The report's anniversary has occasioned much commentary on a central question: Is the country better off now? Many come close to saying no.

A commemorative report issued by the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation, for example, declared that Kerner's conclusions are "more relevant today than in 1968, and more complex, with the emergence of multiracial disparities and growing income segregation.

The new report is surely right about complexity, and it contains some useful policy suggestions. But it is a big mistake to let the negative obscure the achievements made possible by the civil rights movement and by the individual struggles of millions of African Americans.

There is no denying that the legacy of racism, slavery and segregation still haunts America - often in unexpected ways. While the last quarter-century has seen growth in the black middle class and the expansion of black entrepreneurship, many studies show that blacks bold far less wealth than do whites. This is clearly the product of past discrimination - wealth is accumulated over generations - and it makes black progress precarious.

And on some matters, the country has clearly moved in the wrong direction since 1968. The inner-city poor are, if anything, more isolated, more trapped by poverty, more threatened by violence. The misery faced by a large percentage of the nation's

Their fate, however, often calls forth little more than sloganeering. Conservatives blame social breakdown in the cines on "the failure of liberal Democratic programs," while liberals berate "12 years of conservative Republican indifference." There were liberal failures, and there snrely was conservative indifference. But one would like to think that in 25 years,

often work against the inner-city poor, and so does the much-discussed rise of the single-parent family, If America wants to overcome, it has to understand that economic and social forces are now larger obstacles to progress than personal bigotry.

And failure is by no means the whole story of the last quarter-century. Anyone who was forced to live under the oppression of segre-gation and the exclusion of discrimination knows that in most ways, America's is a more racially open society today than it has been at any point in its history.

For friends of civil rights, there is a grave

danger in saying that nothing good has happened since the '60s. To say this is to say that the huge accomplishments represented by the civil rights and voting rights laws had no effect on the society. It is to deny the power of the achievement ethic among African Americans. It is to play into the hands

of the enemies of civil rights.

It is also a mistake to see all the country's social problems in racial terms. It is true that blacks as a group are substantially less well off than whites. But the fact remains that most blacks are not poor, and most poor people are not black. The point here is that many of the most promising solutions to the problems of poverty bave nothing to do with race. President Bill Clinton, while rightly calling for full and vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws, has proposed large spending increases for programs for pregnant mothers, infants and child immunizations. He also has called (or a big increase in the earned income tax credit, which lifts the incomes

of the working poor.

Because a disproportionate number of
African Americans find themselves trapped in poverty, these programs will be of particular benefit to them. But they will helped alongside whites, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans and all others who are poor. This is more than smart politics; it is a real step toward justice.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

A Beefed-Up UN Presence Could Save Bosnian Lives

WASHINGTON — To Bill Clin-ton's first round of bumanitarian airdrops, intended to relieve distress and boost peace, Bosnia's Serbs responded by stealing what they could of the supplies and, reportedly, massacring intended beneficiaries by the hundreds in Muslim villages. Eyewitnesses describe the survivors as "crying for belp and begging to be taken out alive."

To which some in the West now

respond by averting their gaze and advising the United States to lean harder on the "intractable" Muslims to accept a United Nations peace plan that Muslims regard as sealing a national disaster. Didn't, after all, Washington undertake to do just that when it recruited Russia to join it in consummating the UN plan?

The Muslims could not face a crueler choice. They can fight on as best they can in the hope that changing military or political odds will give them a better bargain at the peace

table. Or they can cut their staggering losses and preserve what they can of their sundered national life behind the wall of a UN plan guaranteed, as this one is supposed to be, by American participation in a peacekeeping force. It is clear that some Muslims will

try to fight on. But it is also clear that overwhelming pressure to make a deal is being generated by the lethal combination of Serb power and inter-national — Muslim as well as West-Many Americans, of course, take

their earlier cautions about the United States sinking into a Bosnia quagmire. But what nags at me is the fear that Washington is giving a green and relatively cost-free "ethnic cleansing" that could become the global political AIDS of the 1990s.

light to conduct the sort of unchecked

these developments as vindication of

The proposed international peace-

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

keeping force that the United States would join in Bosnia is being touted in some quarters as the redeeming end of this unhappy cycle, as a prob-lem-solving model applicable else-where. But it looks to me more like an international blessing for an act of aggression at once savage and poten-tially contagions in an ethnically riv-en post-Cold War world.

en post-Cold war world.

Bosnia is turning out to make a
dubicus foreign-policy start for the
Clinton administration. Yes, this crisis was dumped boiling and hissing on a new president; but he is respon sible for his own showing and it is disappointing so far.

Mr. Clinton bet on a certain Serbi-

an moderation and readiness for compromise. But the Serbs have shown a fierce paranoia and arrogance. They are working single-min-dedly to build a greater Serbia, spit-ting in Washington's face.

The president gambled by bringing Russia into negotiations. Early results indicate that the Serbs are being as contemptuous of their traditional friends in Moscow as of their new political adversaries in Washington. The provisional verdict must be that Russian entry has made it harder, not

Russian entry has made it harder, not easier, to negotiate the UN plan, let alone to improve it in Musium eyes.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton, having ruled out more vigorous forms of aid, launched a relief mission that itself has become an instrument of the "ethnic cleansing" it was meant to prevent Muslims venturing out from cover to haul in far-flung pallets are having their throats cut by Serbian solders. This for an operation inexplicably hailed in Washington, by Defense Scoretary Les Aspin, as a "great success."
The United States, advertising its heartancy at every step, was unprepared for the unhestant Serbs, who seemed determined to demonstrate that for every foreign effort to preserve life

in Bosnia, they would deal out death.

In this way has the United States muddled what is the leading new foreign policy question posed by the for Bosnia crisis: how to bring force of fectively to bear in a humanitarian and political intervention in a soverand political intervention in a sover-eign state. Not everyone was pre-pared for an arduous test, but the Clinton attempt to find an answer on the cheap is being confounded. The Serbs took a good case — the

failure of the breakaway republics, including Bosnia, to offer a proper political place to their Serbian minomies—and turned it into a mockery by military operations and human-mates violations. The UN peace plan makes an effort to deal with both consideran errort to deal with noth considerations — Serbian rights, Serbian misconduct — but the Serbs extend the misconduct, and the United National merely pronounces itself appalled. Why does it not beef up its Bosnian forces and save lives?

The Washington Post.

Into a Balkan Quagmire? Take a Closer Look

M OSTAR. Bosnia-Herzegovina — In recent weeks, politicians and diplomats bave offered rhetoric in place of hard intelligence in arguing against a U.S.-led military intervention in Bosnia Opponents of military action have proposed to be seen to be a proposed to be seen to b action bave variously determined the Serbs to be unbeatable, the Balkan conflict to be a Vietnam-like quagmire or the terrain too moun-tainous to be vulnerable.

People who argue that U.S. forces might now find themselves locked in mortal combat with a formidable Yugoslav Army must have missed the battle of Vukovar in 1991. During that action, 1,000 to 1,500 unorganized, ragtag Cro-

One U.S. armored division and one mechanized infantry division backed by airpower could clean up Bosnia in 30 days.

atians, equipped with only infantry arms, held off 25,000 Yugoslav troops backed by heavy artillery, bundreds of tanks and MiCs for three

months — until their ammunition ran out.

After witnessing combat in Vietnam and Operation Desert Storm, spending much of the past 18 months in disintegrating Yugoslavia, talking with bundreds of reporters and military people and visiting most of the battle areas, my conclusion is that the Serbs are not very good militarily. No unit of the Yugoslav Army or Air Force, regular or irregular, could compete successfully with a similar size and type of U.S. unit.

Recently, when I traveled across Bosnia with Representative Frank McCloskey, Democrat of Indiana, we were accompanied by a marine artillery captain who later reported his findings to Marine Corps headquarters. After towning a number of abandoned Serbian positions, Captain Scott Buren concluded that the Serbs were using the same tactics that were used to fight the American Civil War. Captain Buren said that it would be a simple matter for U.S. Marines to By J. P. Mackley

handle the Serbs by air or on the ground. If the United States did not choose to send in ground troops, U.S. fighter pilots could still clear the air over Bosnia in less time than it took in Iraq and with far less trouble.

But merely enforcing a "no-fly zone" over Bonia-Herzegovina will not do much. Serbian aircraft have not been a meaningful factor in the ground war. The Serbs have some MiG-29s, but they are flying older MiG-21s and MiG-23s, which require less maintenance and con-sume less fuel. And Yugoslav pilots don't fly the training hours they need to stay "hot." Serbian MiGs bombed one bridge in Croatia daily for three months, hit it only six times and failed to make it unusable. It was finally blown

up by retreating Croatians and Muslims.

Scribian forces are structured on the same Soviet model used by Iraqi forces. Although the Iraqis have far more infantry, both they and the Serbs are beavily dependent on tanks and artil-lery and have little stomach for going toe-to-toe with arried adversaries. Although the fighting in Bosnia is usually described as fierce, it is

more accurately termed brutal.

Neither the Serbs, the Croatians nor the Muslims have the organizational ability or communications to orchestrate battle manenvers on a large scale. Except for the sieges of cities, and a few big battles, the combat has

been mostly spontaneous,

The Seroian army has no infantry to protect
its tanks and artillery, command, control and communication systems are almost nonexistent. The equipment used by the Serbs in Bosnia is old. Most of it was introduced in the late 1960s. The Serbs use low-tech T-33 and T-55 tanks, and their mortars and artillery pieces lack sophisticated fire-control systems. Their antiaircraft capability is largely artillery of the type the North Vietnamese used 20 years ago. Sad-dam Hussein had better air defenses. Fortunately, a Desert Storm scenario is not

necessary in Bosnia. One U.S. armored division

and one mechanized infantry division backed by airpower could probably clean up Bosnia in 30 days. But sending the 82d Airborne into Bosnia, as Lord Owen suggests, merely to bol-ster UN troops mired in a Beirut-type defensive posture, would risk American lives needlessly. A better plan would be to declare a "no-artillery zone" throughout Yugoslavia. Ninety per-cent of casualties in Bosnia are caused by Serbi-

an artillery and tank main guns.

Any heavy gun discovered firing by electronic surveillance could be targeted from the air, no matter if it were Serb, Croatian or Muslim. Even the Russians, whose historical support for Serbia

the Russians, whose historical support for Serbia has worried Western negotiators, could not object to an equal moratorium on artillery fire.

A "no artillery zone" ultimatum would quickly cool the hot war. Even neutralizing the concentrations of artillery around the cities under siege would provide Croatian and Muslim infantry with a level playing field. Since the Serbs have monstrated no taste for equal combat, it is

unlikely that the combat would continue.

As in Desert Storm, ground troops would play only a slight role. In Iraq, generally, they occupied the territory, policed the prisoners and mopped up a few hold-out units after the high rest investment. gh-tech sirpower got through. True, Bosnia is not Iraq; in many ways air-

power could be even more effective against the Serbs. The Iraqis had an entire desert in which to hide tanks and arallery, whereas the Serbs' heavy weapons and tanks are limited to flat areas near roads in the mountainous terrain. in Iraq, supplies could come from anywhere across thousands of miles of desert. But all sup-

plies feeding the Serbian effort in Bosnia have to cross a half-dozen bridges spanning the Danube or the Drina river. If the movement of fuel and spare parts across those rivers stops, so does the ability of mechanized Serbia to wage war. When Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced U.S. support for communion of the Vance/Owen negotiations, analysts on Belgrade relevision saw it as a victory for Slobodan Milosevic. If the United States suddenly silenced the

heavy guns, blocked Serbino supply routes and

made it clear that continuing would cost more lives than Serbia can afford, Mr. Milosevic's

political base could dissipate.

Neither the resumption of U.S. airlifts nor further negotiations are likely to relieve the suffering of the Bosnian Muslims or reduce the growing threat to Serbia's other neighbors. The problem is that Mr. Milosevic will not keep his word. He never has. And the policies, aggres-sion and duplicity that have allowed the Serbs to choose their own seats at the aegoriating, table may ultimately engage the United States in an international conflict impervious to any but military solutions.

The writer served with the infantry in Vietnam and has spent the last year developing a network of foreign press bravius in Croatia and Basnia, which were funded by expatriate Croatians. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

For a Productive Partnership With Japan, America Needs a Truce

WASHINGTON — The Clinton VV administration has wisely accepted the assertion by Mike Mansfield, the former ambassador to Ja-pan, that the U.S.-Japan relationship is the most important bilateral one in the world. But it will have trouble

formulating an effective policy until advisers clear away some "theology." Since the mid-1980s, several scholars and journalists have presented a revisionist view that seeks to overturn prevalent ideas about Japan's postwar economic miracle and democrat-ic reforms. Their main arguments can be summarized as follows: Japan, far from being a democratic, free-market trading nation, operates as a capitalist development state, using predatory trade policies that have placed it on a collision course with America.

U.S. occupation reforms did not really change Japan, for Japan is incapable of change. The revisionists, who have been extraordinarily successful in influencing public opinion, but so far not among official policymakers, say Japan's democracy is a sharn.

The nation, they say, is ruled by an elitist system that is basically out of control and that if left unchecked will destroy one U.S. industry after anBy George R. Packard

other, winning in economic warfare what it failed to win in World War IL Thus the United States should adopt special retaliatory measures against "unfair" Japanese trade.

Japan piled up huge trade surpluses with the United States despite threats of retaliation from Congress and endless negotiations between the Bush administration and successive Japanese governments.

Scandals in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and a serious recession in the United States and then in Japan exacerbated the frictions, making solutions impossible. The revisionists, frustrated at being called Japan-bashers by the more traditional mainstream spe-cialists, attacked what they called

Japan-coddlers or the Chrysanthemum Club. (I have sometimes been accused of being a "member").

The argument between the revisionists and those in the mainstream will rage for years in academe. But in the policy arena, President Bill Clin-ton, who lacks the luxury of time, needs to find wise advisers who can

rise above this sterile debate. I offer

the following terms for a truce:

Let both sides drop the namecalling and assume that all participants in the debate are patriotic. No one has sold out to Japan or to

American special interests. Let the mainstream admit that the revisionists have made important contributions to America's understanding of Japan, most notably in their observations about the power and factionalism in the bu-

reaucracies that inhibit change.
Let us agree that American officials who negotiate on trade matters with Japan should be legally prohibited from representing Japa-nese interests as lobbyists for five years after they leave office.

Let us accept the fact that the Liberal Democratic Party is so weak that it will require U.S. pressure to bring meaningful change: in Japan's economy and trade policies and to open Japan's market still further.

Let us agree with Mr. Clinton that the best policy starts at home, with serious efforts to curb the U.S. budget deficit; to encourage saving; to invest in infrastructure, education, research and development:

and to enhance competitiveness. Let us accept the notion that working with Japan to complete the Uruguay Round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is better than allowing GATT to disappear and drifting toward a three-bloc world trading system.

Let us decide that a tougher trade policy need not include the premise that the entire Japanese nation is America's enemy in economic war. Why not buy the suggestion of Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, that "selective reciprocity" may be a useful policy if Japan fails

to open its markets to more American high-tech products. Together we can stipulate that Mr. Clinton needs a coherent long-range policy that makes U.S. priori-

ties crystal-clear to Japan. Surely both sides will agree it is in America's interest to retain Japan as a strategic ally and partner in Asia to preserve the region's balance, cope with potential conflicts and maintain an economic presence in the fastest

growing part of the world.

Trade is only one part of the relationship, and perhaps not the most important part. Americans most work with Tokyo on the global agenda: peacekeeping, Third World development and the environment. Americans can admit that while Japan's political system is not per-

fect, neither is their own. Entrenched interests on both sides impede change. Yet change must come. In its own interest, Japan cannot go on amass-ing huge trade surpluses without en-dangering the liberal trading order that has brought it prosperity and security. And the United States cannot continue to tolerate huge trade deficits with countries whose mar-kets are less open than its own.

We might even agree that change can best be brought about not through shocks but by careful pressure. Harsh attacks on Japan may well hring to power anti-American politicians and new waves of racism and jingoism on both sides.

Japanese leaders tell me Japan is ready to negotiate a new post-Cold War relationship. Is America?

The writer, a specialist on Japan, is dean of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. He contributed this comment to The

The Super Collider Deepens the Noble Search for a Final Theory

AUSTIN, Texas — After some un-certainty, the Clinton adminis-tration said it wants to continue financing the Superconducting Super Collider, a giant scientific instrument under construction in Texas. The debate over the \$8 billion project will now move to Congress.

The project's supporters will point to technological spinoffs, new high-tech jobs and the fact the project is already one-quarter completed.
As in previous years, there will be counterarguments about the deficit, pork-barrel projects and "big science." But beneath the political and fiscal sparring, there is a quieter and older debate about the aims of science and the nature of knowledge. Ask any question about the every-day world — Why is the sky blue? Why does coal burn? Why are things the way they are? — and you will get an answer in terms of the principles of many different sciences, from chemis-try to mechanics. Most often, that is all we need. Scientists at the end of the 19th century, content with these answers, declared the era of scientific

discovery to be nearly over.

But there were others, like Albert
Einstein, who took the next step and asked why the known principles of chemistry and physics are what they are. When they had those answers, they went on asking. Why? By the 1970s, this work had re-

vealed a remarkable pattern: All our

explanations trace back to a small

group of laws that govern elementary

particles - such as electrons and

quarks - and the forces those parti-

By Steven Weinberg

cles exert. These laws are not the end of the story. They involve too many unexplained details and they fail to bring gravitation into a unified theory with the other forces of nature.

We must now try to find simpler, more unified principles that will explain the laws we have discovered. It seems likely that if we keep this up, the

convergence of explanations down to simpler and simpler principles will come to an end in a final theory. The goal of elementary particle physics is not to learn more about the particles themselves (if you've seen one electron, you've seen them all) but rather to use particles as a means

to an end: discovery of a final theory.

For the past 15 years, elementary particle physicists have been trying to move beyond our present particle theories. But existing experimental facilities have limitations. We need the Street Collider. the Super Collider. The collider will help us under-

stand many things, including the ori-gin of the masses of known elementary particles — indeed, matter itself.

Many of the theories about the way mass is produced depend on the existence of a heretofore undiscovered class of very heavy particles, which were abundant in the first trillionth of a second in the Big Bang. By accelerating protons in opposite directions around a 54-mile (67-kilometer) ring and bringing them together in head-on collisions, the collider would enable us to reach energies high enough to produce these heavy particles.

Measuring the properties of these particles would clear up the mystery of the origin of mass. This would in turn provide a signpost to a deeper

theory that incorporates gravitation with the other forces of nature. Why then do some scientists, while admitting that good science would be conducted at the Super Collider, nev-

conducted at the Super Conder, nevertheless oppose it?

Some accept the idea of a final theory but they deny that the search is worth the cost in hopes of diverting collider money to their own research. They are deluding themselves.

Other scientists are offended when they hear that the principles of their

they hear that the principles of their branch of science are based on the principles of other sciences, such as particle physics. They speak darkly about the evils of such reductionist thinking and arrest that discounts thinking and argue that the discovery of a final theory is unlikely to help

them in their work.

But that is not the point. Elementary particle physics is more fundamental than, say, meteorology, not be-cause it will help predict the weather, but because there are no principles of meteorology that do not rest on the properties of elementary particles.

We cannot be certain that there is a final theory. But those who deny the search's importance seem to me to be turning their backs on one of the noblest efforts of humankind. If we do find the final theory, it will mark a break in intellectual history, the great-est since the birth of modern science.

Knowledge of the final theory will

not mean the end of science. There will be countiess complicated phenomena, from turbulence to thought, that will still need to be explained.

A final theory might mean the end of elementary particle physics, or at least of building giant accelerators. That would be just fine. Elementary particle physics has the distinction of being a branch of science that seeks

are not there yet. Mr. Weinberg, who received the 1979 Nobel Prize for Physics, teaches at the University of Texas and is author of "Dreams of a Final Theory: The Search for the Fundamental Laws of Nature." He contributed this com-

New York Times.

ment to The New York Times. IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Ireland Slighted

LONDON — The opening of a mail service direct between New York and Southampton inflicts a fresh injustice on Ireland. American correspondence for Ireland goes to Southampton, and is sent back by rail and boat. It is estimated that letters for Dublin will be ten hours late in delivery, while Cork and other parts of South Ireland will suffer uincteen hours delay.

1918: Kaiser's Foresight

PARIS — It begins to look as though the Kaiser foresaw his doom when the Kaiser foresaw his doom when he talked some years ago about the Yellow Peril. He seems to have had the premoniuon that Japan would give the county of the premonium that Japan would give the coup de grâce to his Oriental ambitions. Germany bas signed peace with the Bolsheviks, but she is still at war with the whole world. Far from lessening her difficulties, Germany has increased them for it has brought Japan into the European

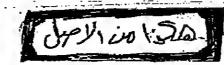
field. Lenin and Trotzky have sold

to reach its own termination. But we

Russia, but they cannot deliver the goods. They do not represent the nation, and they will be trampled underfoot when the nation finds a leader. That leader seems likely to be Japan who is preparing to intervene, and whose intervention will be healed with inch by the leader of the leade hailed with joy hy Russia.

1943: French Resistance LONDON - [From our New York

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] While the German Gestapo and Vichy police are embarking on one of the greatest manhants in history in an effort to enforce Pierre Laval's promise to deliver 400,000 young Frenchmen over to Führer Adolf Hitler, guerrilla bands are reported to be overanisms throughput ported to be organizing throughout France and resistance is becoming more intense. Twenty-three German officers were killed in a recent attack by guernillas on the Casino in Lille. And in Paris guarrillas overpowered German sentries at a garage. No Preachmen in the neighborhood attempted to report the attack.



OPINION

It's Nixon the Bipartisan With His New World Tour

By William Safire

PARK RIDGE, New Jersey — "My partisan days are over."

Coming from Richard Nixon, who has raised more partisan ire than any American public figure in the past half-

nian Lin

century, that's a stunning statement.

Back in 1966, the year of his first comeback, reporters listening to his longheaded world views would narrow their eyes and wonder about the "new" Nixon. I was present at the creation of his disarming and not defensive reply:
"Of course there's a 'new' Nixon times change; there's a new America and a new world."

in 1993, at age 80, the American aniquely qualified to be foreign-policy elder statesman is renewing his role again. There may be a need for a Vandenberg, the says, recalling the Republican senator whose name is still associated with bipartisanship in foreign policy. He has just returned from a grueling two-week private trip to Russia and

In 1993, at age 80, the American uniquely qualified to be foreignpolicy elder statesman is renewing his role again.

other republics of the former Soviet Union. On Monday, he was to respond to an invitation from President Bill Clinton to report his findings and help educate his youthful successor on glob-

al power-playing. A month from now, he is off to Japan and China.

Last Wednesday night at 9:40, the White House operator reached the former president in his New Jersey town house. The operator then could not find Mr. Clinton, and apologized; Mr. Nixon said, "I'll wait; he's a helluva lot busier than I am." When Mr. Clinton came on, they talked for nearly 40 minutes.

I tried to find out what was said in that call (recommended to Mr. Clinton by Bob Dole and Bob Strauss) and received a mock glower. One does not

reveal confidences with presidents.

But Mr. Nixon, apon returning from ahroad, always writes his thoughts and sticks to them; his long article on The Times's Op-Ed page (IHT, March 6 and 8), which was later looked kindly upon publicly by Mr. Clinton, telegraphed in Carival points: F. President Boris Yeltsin is not hard

to read — charismatic, refreshingly straightforward — and if he were replaced, the West would not likely get a better hope for democracy in Russia, only a worse one.

2. The reformers need help from Western executives in developing an entrepreneurial class to attract private investment. In next month's summit meeting in Vancouver, Mr. Clinton should have specific ways "to put some meat on the table," as statesmen say, and Mr. Nixon has a few thoughts about that.

3. America's stakes in Russia's reform could not be higher, because Mr. Clinton's budget package would be a dead letter if Russian nationalists took over and the U.S. defense budget had to be increased.

Mr. Nixon is candid about his liking for Russians. "I'm a Russophile, but not a Commiephile."

He takes a visitor on a world tour. On Bosnia: "I'm more hawkish than Bush was. You cannot work out a settlement unless there is a correlation of forces—the arms embargo was a mistake. Your colleague Gelb is right about that."

On China: "They can never hope to attract Taiwan if they stomp on democracy in Hong Kong. I'll tell them that in Beijing." Trade pressure for human rights? "It would be a mistake for us to weaken the private Chinese economy—that's the greatest pressure for political reform, and the next generation is more

Chinese than Communist."

Japan: "It's really dumb for the Japanese to predicate help for Russia on four

America as world policeman; "Who the hell else do you want to lead the world - China, Japan, Germany? The UN? Russia and all those republics could be lost to freedom if America

abdicates leadership."

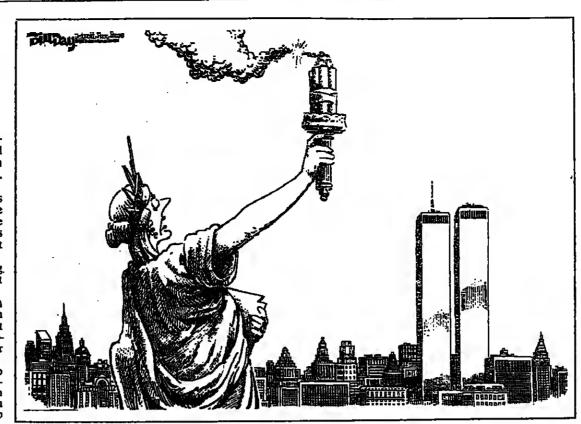
Mr. Clinton's call to arms? Looking out across a snowy landscape, Mr. Nixon gives an indirect reply: "By making freedom work here, we set a powerful example. We have to exercise leadership that makes the world respect us and build a society that makes the world admire us. You see misery in Moscow, but determination - poor in goods, rich in spirit. That's the message to get across to kids these days. What a

great chance for Clinton."
The 1996 campaign? Mr. Nixon, the old gleam in his eye, leans forward:
"Republicans should forget about '96 and think about good candidates for '94 --- you can't win seven Senate seats with turkeys. In '66, two years after the Gold-water debacle, we —"

He catches himself. "Nope, I don't want to reduce my effectiveness in foreign affairs. My par-

tisan days are over." The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signa-ture, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Root of the Scourge

Watching the armed standoff with a cult leader in Texas and in the wake of the World Trade Center bombing, surely everyone's concern should be focused on the ease with which people can obtain weapons and explosives.

DONALD ARMSTRONG.

Death of a Child

Regarding "Child's Death: Random Shell, or Ramadan Message?" (Feb. 26): I'm a 34-year-old father and company

manager. When I started reading this article, I dropped the paper and started crying. Please put this kind of news on your front page as long as such barba-rism continues. When men cease to weep, humanity breaks apart.

S. FISCHLER.

A Special Place in Hell

Regarding "The Right to Secede" (Letters, Feb. 18) from Daria Mihailovic: Indeed, as Croatia has seceded from

Yugoslavia, why should not Krajina secede from Croatia - and the contained Croat communities secede from Krajina, and the Serbian enclaves within infinitum, all in the name of not "forcing two mutually antagonistic peoples to live together? No matter that they have lived and worked together, if not in mutual respect then at least without bloodshed, for 45 years.

The curse of unbridled tribalism, ethgious intolerance and —dare I say it? — it a "human being," because, in fact, it is "patriotism" has played a key role in the misfortunes of mankind through this being, a potential which, in the best of century and seems to wax rather than all possible worlds, we would all want to

wane in its final decade.

If we are each and all guilty of nurturing the embers of bigotry deep in tion remains a safety net for women and skills to fan and feed these embers

into an all-consuming fire. GERALD E. DIXON.

The Real Homosexual Risk

New reports that J. Edgar Hoover was a homosexual and was blackmailed by organized crime lead to certain conclusions and questions.

First, being a homosexual is no barrier to distinguished service to one's country. If the nation's top G-man was gay, why not a private in the army? Second, what is genuinely dangerous to national security is the closeted homosexual who hidden gays in the military are currently susceptible to such pressures?

REY BUONO. Singapore,

them secode from the communities, ad A Woman's Right Prevails

Regarding "Clinton and Abortion" (Letters, Feb. 17):

Basil Cole has come up with the most imaginative locution I've seen yet from the anti-choice crowd when he refers to

a fetus as a distinct "organism of human meity, nationalism, ideological and reli- life." He can't quite bring himself to call

narture and cherish. But in this risk-riddled world, aborour hearts, there must be a special place whose lives are often severely limited in in hell for those of our leaders and other ways. I long for the day women opinion makers who use their position will no longer need or want abortions. That day had not yet arrived. Until it does, women need the choice.

Mr. Cole and others of similar conviction would have us believe that, in a world rife with injustices for the alreadyborn, a pea-sized mass of differentiated tissue has rights that supersede those of a full-grown woman. I cannot agree.

No one thinks terminating a preg-nancy is a pleasant decision. But abortion, legal or otherwise, will never be eliminated until the conditions that drive women to such drastic measures

C. A. WALTERS.

Regarding "War of the Sexes" (Letters, Feb. 25) from Joanne Kohler:

Indeed, the word "God" does not occur in the U.S. Constitution. But the Declaration of Independence has no fewer than three direct references to the Founding Fathers' deep-felt belief in a divine providence.

J. SHERIDAN. Bergamo, Italy.

A Life of Human Decency Cannot Be Written Away

By Lally Weymouth

WASHINGTON — When I was a child, my father called my attention to words uttered by the Boston attorney Joseph Welch during the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings. Mr. Welch. at one dramatic moment, halted the Wisconsin senator in midsentence -Joe McCarthy was busy denouncing a young colleague of Mr. Welch's for prior left-wing ties - and asked the senator: "Sir, will you not stop? Have you no sense of decentr?"

The phrase has been reverberating in my mind in recent weeks, ever since Carol Felsenthal's book "Power, Privi-

MEANWHILE

lege and The Post: The Katharine Graham Story" appeared in print. The book is a hideous caricature of my father and

a slanderous depiction of my family. If my father, the late Philip L. Graham publisher of The Post until his death in 1963, championed one cause above all others, it was that of decency. Yet in Ms. Felsenthal's callous account. Philip Graham is a cruel, power-mad,

narcissistic anti-Semite.

All of this is a monstrous lie. It is important to note that the chief victim of Ms. Felsenthal's pen is my mother, Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post Co. Nor do I emerge from her false rendering

of history unscathed. But at least my mother and I are able to defend ourselves. Moreover, my mother's role as one of the leading figures in American public life stands virtually unchallenged. My fa-ther, on the other hand, is no longer with

us. In August it will be 30 years since -at age 48 — he took his life. Thus it falls to me, at least in part, to

set the record straight. Born in Terry. South Dakota, in 1915. Phil Graham soon moved with his family to Dade County, Florida, where his father, Ernest, worked on a sugar cane plantation. My father attended the Uni-versity of Florida and then Harvard Law

School. After graduating from Harvard Law in 1939, he went on to clerk on the Supreme Court for Justice Stanley Reed and then for Justice Felix Frankfurter. In 1941, my father, a staunch interven-

tionist, worked in the Lend Lease program. When war broke out, he joined the army. He met and married Katharine Meyer in 1940. Ms. Felsenthal insists on describing my mother as some sort of victim — first of her allegedly tyrannical mother, then of my ostensibly cruel fa-ther. But my parents friend, Philip El-man — the distinguished lawyer and Kennedy administration official - tells me that my mother was pretty, engaging

and altogether able to hold her own in intellectually challenging company. Phil Graham became associate publisher of The Washington Post in January

1946. Six months later, my grandfather. Eugene Meyer, who had bought The Post in 1933, left to become president of the World Bank and appointed my father publisher. Contrary to Ms. Felsenthal's account, my father enjoyed a close relanonship with my mother's father, an investment banker who also had headed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the

Federal Reserve Board. As publisher of The Post, Philip Graham proceeded to build what is today a formidable communications empire. He started in 1948 by purchasing a majority stock position in WTOP radio, the local CBS affiliate. Two years later, he engineered with my grandfather the purchase of the local CBS television affiliate. In 1953, he bought another TV station. WJXT in Jacksonville, Florida.

Soon he and my grandfather acquired the Washinginn Times-Herald, a rival newspaper. That purchase represented a turning point in the history of The Post. In 1961 he made his final major corporate

equisition, purchasing Newsweek Aside from building a vast company committed to making public information accessible, Phil Graham, as the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. wrote shortly after my father's death, wielded "immense influence on people and affairs behind the

scenes in Washington." Phil Graham gave all of his children 2 life. He taught us a creed summarized in a letter he wrote to me in 1960; "Each of us

is equally a unique individual, deserving of the common decencies." Ms. Felsenthal's book and the reviews it has received promote the conclusion that my three brothers and I endured a

painful childhood, burdened by one parent who was a veritable monster and another who was nothing more than a pitiful victim. Nothing could be further rom the truth. Toward the end of his short life, my

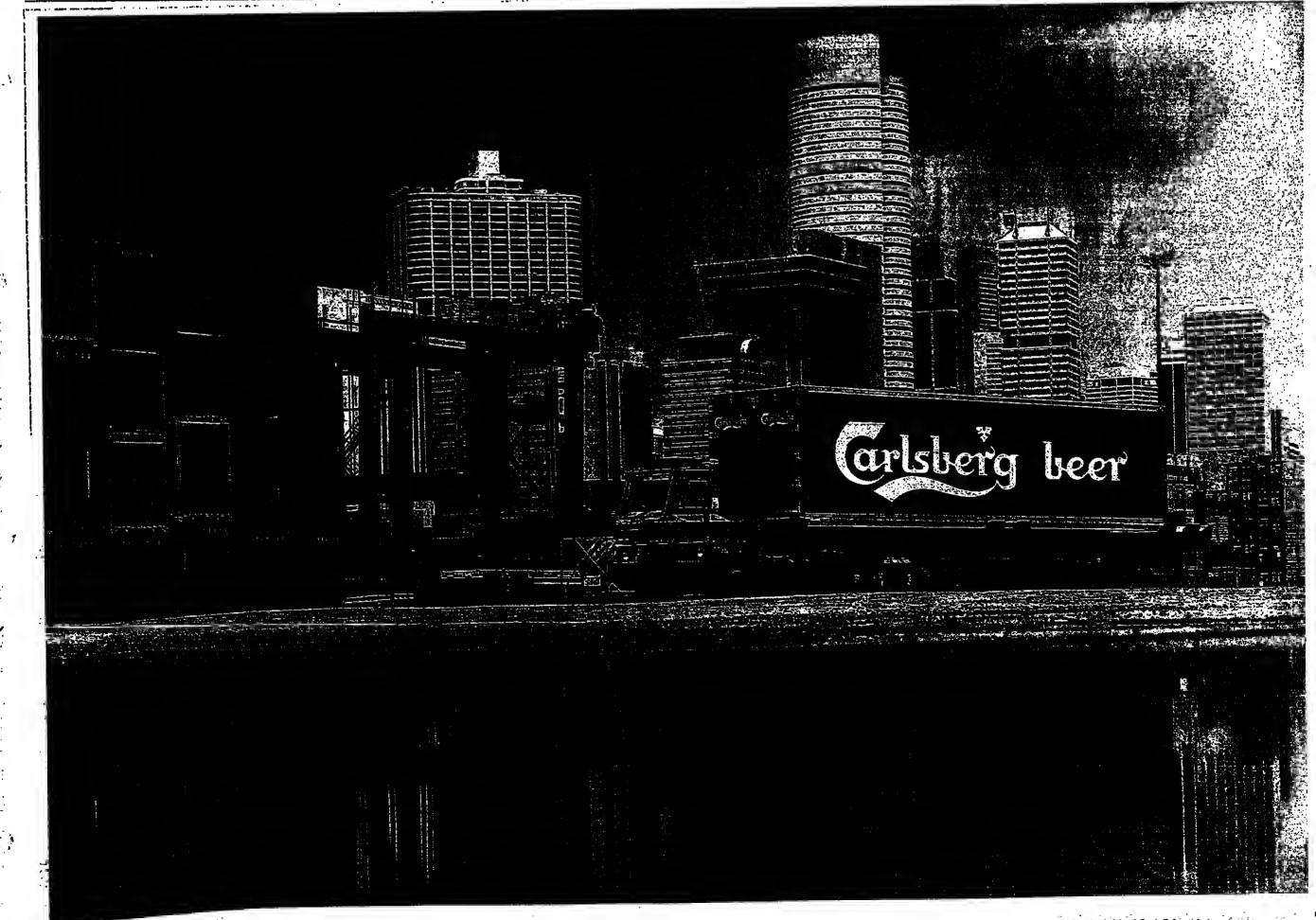
father's mind was ravaged by a cruel and unforgiving emotional illness - one that was attended by aberrant behavior. (Today, the illness is treated pharmacologically.) It required him to be hospitalized. From his hospital, he wrote to me on July 20, 1963; "I'll keep trying and before long I'll be doing better."
As it turned out, he could try no longer.

A few days later he took his own life Phil Graham was animated by a vision. which his wife and children have endeavored to carry forward. He held that The Post should be "an independent newspaper, fixed with a love of liberty, capable of ndignation over injustice, and aware of the destiny and responsibility of America

as a world leader."

But it is also well to remember that he - like my mother and her children - believed in the overriding importance of simple and fundamental

human decency. The Washington Pest.



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Bus Ambush Kills 4 Blacks, 3d in Week in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG - Four blacks were killed and eight were wounded Monday when gunmen ambushed a bus near Pietermanizburg, the third mass shooting near the eastern city in a week.

The attacks are part of the rivalry between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, the country's two largest black groups.

A police spokesman. Captain Henry Budhram, said the bus was attacked near Wartburg, about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) east of

The bus was carrying about 80 ANC supporters to a court hearing in Pietermaritzburg. It was the third bus ambush in a week, all within a 40 kilometers of each oth-

In the first attack, on March 2. six schoolchildren were gunned down. An Inkatha official was the father of three of the victims. On Friday. 10 people were gunned down while taking a minibus home from work. Most were ANC sup-

Six blacks have been arrested in connection with the first two massacres, but no one has been arrested in the latest attack.

CRIME: Anarchy in South Africa

(Continued from page 1)

CTO can you do if the cops won't help?" This day was merely a typical day, filled with merely typical mayhem. But some mornings the fare is even more horrific in this city, which has described itself as the figh crime capital of the world: An elwas derly couple's throats slit by intruders; a child's sexual organ chopped off to make muti, a magic potion: a man burned to death after being found guilty in a township "people's court."

The murder rate in South Africa has doubled in the past four years; on a per-capita basis, this country is now 10 times deadlier than the United States. Of the 19,400 mur-NE ders committed last year in South Africa - excluding its 10 homelands - fewer than 2.500 had a political motive, police say.

Last week a newspaper calculated that Johannesburg, the finanori cial, industrial and population hub of the nation, was twice as deadly a place to live in as Rio de Janeiro. which used to be considered the world's murder capital.

There is no mystery about the cause of the crime wave. South Af-Del rica is in the midst of a profound transition from apartheid to democracy. The old order is dead; the new order has not yet been born. In the interim, institutions have lost so their legitimacy and social anarchy

has taken over. Long transitions are inherently ed States.

Fighting Mars Start of Afghan Accord

ISLAMABAD. Pakistan (Reuters) — Gulbuddin Hekmatyar formally accepted the post of prime minister on Monday, and President Burhan-uddin Rabbani said the two arcbenemies bad resolved to start afresh. But rockets slammed into the western suburbs of Kabul just hours after

months of lighting in the city. Three people were killed and 25 injured.

Coalition Council of Afghanistan, but party said the government fired

first. Thousands of people have died in battles for power since the rebels

overthrew the Communist government in April.

The government blamed members of a minority party, the Islamic

But rockets slammed into the western summers of Kapun just nouns after the warring Alghan leaders signed a peace accord in Islamabad to end

dangerous, but we have a special situation here - a history of the state having used violence to en-force its political will," said Lloyd

Witswatersrand. "Once you lift the repressive lid. all of the resentments, all of the desire for revenge, all of the asser-tiveness that had been bottled up

There are other aggravating factors. The three-year political transi-tion has coincided with a steep re-cession. In a nation of 31 million people, 9 million to 15 million live below the poverty line -alongside some of the more exclusive neigh-borhoods this side of Beverly Hills.

changed since then is that a culture of violence has taken hold in the black townships. It started in the 1970s and the 1980s, as a response to apartheid-era state repression. But the thuggery, born of "the struggle," now mostly serves the

police. For decades they were the heavy-booted enforcers of apartheid; now they are the leading victims of its demise.

A record 226 policemen were

Vogelman, director of the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of

for so long have a chance to be expressed," he said.

One of the things that has

end of crime. Then there is the problem of the

slain last year, making law enforcement here a career that is a dozen times deadlier than it is in the Unit-

A group of Muslim refugees awaiting medical help on Monday in Donje Mostre, a village northwest of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

BALKANS: Bosnian Quits the Peace Talks and Orders Attack on Serbs

(Continued from page 1)

factories on the Dalmatian coast. Croatia's state-twined power company. Elektroprivreda, ordered all electricity supplies to be cut from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily for an indefinite period.

The company said the measures

were aimed at staving off a total oss of power to the area.

The order to attack by the Bosnian commander, broadcast on Bos-nian radio, said all available troops of the army's 2d Corps, based in Tuzla, should move into the Cerska and Konjevic Polje area. Serbian forces overran Cerska last week. forcing thousands of residents to flee, and have been shelling Konje-

Iraq Detains 2 Pakistanis

Reuters KUWAIT - Iraqi authorities have detained two Pakistani soldiers who drove by mistake last Thursday from Kuwait into Iraq, United Nations observers said Monday. A spokesman for the UN mission said that they "accidentally but illegally entered Iraq after taking a wrong turn at a junction."

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On Saturday, military leaders of the siege of Konjevic Polje and Srethe Bosnian Serbs told General brenica. mit relief workers to evacuate even the wounded and sick from the trapped Muslim enclaves of Cerska and Srebrenica until Serbs were allowed to organize an evolution.

should support an offensive to lift official in Tuzla, quoted Dr. Simon

lowed to organize an exodus of nia. Serbs from Tuzla and other nearby General Morillon had scheduled towns under Bosnian government control, said UN officials in Tuzia.

a meeting with them on Monday to discuss a possible cease-fire. The Bosnian commander said

Anders Levinsen, a UN refugee government troops in the east

Mardell of the World Health Organization as saying that people in Srebrenica required urgent medical attention and that many needed

"The medivac is extremely urgent on humanitarian grounds," he quoted Dr. Mardell as reporting by radio. He said the doctor had said he had witnessed "the worst to spital conditions" he had ever seen in his "years of work in Afghanistan,

Liberia and other places."
(AP, AFP, Reuters, NYT)

German Elections **Herald Decline of Traditional Parties**

BONN — The Social Demo-crats, the big losers in voting in which the far-right Republicans surged beyond all predictions, promised Monday that they would take a tougher opposition policy in Bonn to show how they could pro-tect "the little man" against social spending cuts planned by Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl.

The vote Sunday was seen as a

The vote Sunday was seen as a further blow to the established parties and a barometer of mounting frustration with the failure of most politicians to solve problems that have arisen since German reunifi-

cation in 1990. We will see dramatic changes in the political landscape next year," predicted Joschka Fischer. the lender of Hesse's Greens, which also picked up strength Sunday. "Unification covered up much of

what is now coming out." The Social Democratic mayor of Frankfurt, Andreas von Schoeler. said that "this was much more than a regional election." adding that the voting showed that the main parties "had difficulties adjusting to the changed relations after Ger-

man reunification." The anti-foreigner Republicans, who are under investigation on sus-picion of being anti-democratic, won 8.3 percent of the vote Sunday in local elections across Hesse, and won 9.5 percent in Frankfurt, Ger-

many's financial capital. The Social Democrats, the traditional power in the prosperous western state and the main opposition party in Bonn, plunged 8.4

percentage points from Hesse's 1989 local election, to 36.4 percent. There are no mass parties any more," said Daniel Colin-Bendit of the Greens another big winner with 11 percent. "There are only

former mass parties that cannot integrate their fringes.

Johannes Rau, vice president of the Social Democrats, attributed his party's poor showing to "losing his party's poor showing to losing touch with reality while another member of his office. Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, said it was a warning signal from voters."

Mr. Kohl said Monday that he

boped the Social Democrats would now stop blocking progress on a solidarity pact for economic recovery. The chancellor, who attriuted the gains by the Republicans in Hesse to "endless arguments" in Bonn, said: "I have a clear intention to compromise.

The Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats have been fighting for months over the solidarity pact, intended to help fireunification.

There must be no cuts in social welfare, unemployment, and rent support," said Hesse's Social Democratic premier. Hans Eichel. "If someone insists on that, then there won't be any solidarity pact."

He acknowledged that party leaders were quarreling too often in public and said: "There are too

many soloists on the stage."

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats
slipped 2.3 percent to 32 percent, a result that was better than expected for a party facing dissatisfaction from voters fed up with politicians.

The next national elections are 21 months away. Latest opinion polls give the Social Democrats 39 percent, the Christian Democrats 35 percent, the Greens 9 percent. the conservative Free Democrats 9 percent and the Republicans only 3 The Republicans, led by Franz

Schönhuber, a former soldier in Hitler's Waffen-SS elite troops, were especially successful in taking votes from the Social Democrats and mobilizing undecided voters, polisters said.

Only.71.3 percent of 4.3 million eligible voters in Hesse bothered to cast their votes, the lowest turnout since 1948.

The Republicans, beer-hall nationalists who emerged as a key splinter group in 1989, came back last year as the most successful of

the many small far-right parties. Contesting almost all seats in 33 cities and districts in Hesse for the first time, they won up to 15 percent in some local councils in the first test of voter sympathies after last autumn's wave of anti-foreigner violence. [Renters, AFP, AP]

2 Rightists Indicted in Arson Murders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches

FRANKFURT - Two rightist extremists were indicted Monday for a firebombing that killed three Turks in November. The two men were charged with three counts of murder, attempted murder and arson for the firebombing of a building in the northern German town of Mölln, according to the chief

federal prosecutor. The attack was the deadliest in more than 2,200 acts of violence against foreigners in the last year, in which 17 people have died.

In Berlin, a court sentenced seven young arsonists to up to three years of youth detention for setting aftre a home for asylum-seekers in August. The seven, aged 17 to 21, were found guilty of arson and serious breaches of the peace. They were cleared of charges of attempted murder.

The Mölin attack killed a Turkish woman, 51, who had been a longtime resident in Germa-

ny, her daughter, 10, and her niece, 14. It curraged the nation and prompted a crackdown on rightist groups. Some view the reac-tion as a turning point that belped to quell weeks of neo-Nazi attacks that started in late

August.
The Federal Prosecutor's Office said Michael Peters, 25, and Lars Christiansen, 19, were indicted in the Mölln arson attack, which also injured five people.

In addition, they were charged with attempted murder and arson in another firebombing in

Molla that injured nine Turks.

Mr. Peters was also charged with attempted murder and arson in two other cases outside Mölln, which is about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Hamburg.

Mr. Peter was arrested Nov. 24, while Mr. Christiansen was arrested Nov. 28. They are being held in prison while awaiting trial.

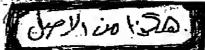
Mr. Peters has told that police he and Mr. Christiansen had telephoned the police and the lire brigade after each blaze in Mölln to report

them, ending with the words "Heil Hitler." Mr. Christiansen slashed his wrists in a prison cell in December in the Baltie port of Libeck, where he has been held since his arrest.

Meanwhile, unidentified attackers firecombed Turkey's consulate in Hamburg and smeared it with paint, the police said. A group of about 15 people threw a firebomb and five paint bombs at the building late Sunday before fleeing, a police spokesman said.

There were no injuries. The fire was put out by guards outside the building (AP. Renters)





Hection

How Will Israel Spend the Money? U.S. Watches Closely

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For many months they held center stage in U.S.-Israeli relations, becoming a barome-

ter of how the countries were getting along.

President George Bush withheld them from Israel to
punish one prime minister. Yizzhak Shamir, then handed them as a reward to a triumphant new leader,

Now, with political squabbles set aside, Israel is about to go to market using the much-disputed Ameri-can loan guarantees, which will make it easier for Israel to borrow up to \$10 billion over the next five years to help generate jobs for a large influx of new

The first \$1 billion in these U.S.-backed loans are expected within a month, and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat says they will be used for telecommunications, power generation, roads and other infrastruc-

While the United States is not putting up its own money — only its assurance that it will cover bad hebts should the Israelis default — it will closely monitor how the borrowed cash is spent.

Most of all, U.S. officials say, they want to be sure of Congress.

of U.S.-guaranteed loans.

Mr. Shohat has reportedly acknowledged to American Jewish leaders that Israel's spending habits "will be under a microscope" for quite a while.

Loan guarantees aside, questions have arisen about how much longer Israelis can count on the substantial amount of regular U.S. aid — \$3 billion a year — that their leaders have come to expect as their due. In recent weeks, they have heard fresh American warnings that while the aid looks safe for 1994, they had better not take it for granted in following years.

"The commitment of the American government and people to Israel is not in question, now or in the future," William C. Harrop, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, said Thursday. "But it may prove difficult to maintain our economic aid at its current high level." On Friday, the State Department distanced itself

from Mr. Harrop's remarks, saying that "he was not speaking on instructions" from Washington. None-theless, the ambassador merely echoed what the Israelis had already heard from others, including members

that none of it winds up in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, as Washington believes was the case under Mr. Shamir two years ago with a smaller batch w indispensable that (otal is.

Not vital at all, say some, conspicuously rightists who argue that the less that Israel depends on Washington's largesse, the less vulnerable it will be to U.S. pressure to give up settlement activity and land in the

But that is not the view of the present government. and when Mr. Rahin leaves this week for the United States and a first meeting with President Bill Clinton, one of his priorities will be to nail down existing aid

A few weeks ago, staging the equivalent of a preemptive strike to protect the assistance, the prime minister said Israel "is entitled, more than entitled" to the \$3 billion it has been getting since the mid-1980s. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres also said inflation had cut the value of the aid package by about one-third over the years.

Moreover, Israeli officials note that relatively little of this money ends up in government coffers. Of the total, \$1.2 billion is considered economic aid,

but it goes back to Washington to repay old Israeli its own more costly borrowing by about 20 percent.

debts for military purchases. Of the \$1.8 billion in military aid, more than 70 percent must be spent on U.S.-made equipment and weapons, and thus, the Israelis argue, it helps create American jobs.

Even so, some Israelis and their American Jewish supporters acknowledge that talk about Israel's entitlement may not sit well in Washington at a time when foreign aid is unpopular and other countries also are demanding attention.

Israel, the largest single recipient, accounts for 20 percent of the total foreign-aid hudget, and even a supporter like Senator Daniel K. Inouye. Democrat of Hawaii. has warned against thinking "it will go on

Questions about Israeli dependence on Washington also extend to the loan guarantees, which provide Israel favorable bank terms that it probably would not receive on its own: 30-year borrowing, low interest rates and no repayment of the principal for the first 10

The terms are so good that Mr. Shohat recently asked the Israel Bonds organization, which had raised a record \$1.2 billion worldwide last year, to scale back



EGYPT MURDER TRIAL -- Relatives of Islamic fundamentalists charged with the 1990 assassination of Egypt's National Assembly speaker taking notes on Monday at a hearing in a Cairo court.

Assad Failing? No, Envoys Say Spartan Life Seems to Put Illnesses in Check

By Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Rumors that President Hafez Assad is in failing health come and go but are largely unfounded, according to foreign officials who have met with him, ambassadors who have presented their credentials in recent weeks

Mr. Assad, 62, has ruled Syria since coming to power in a military coup 22 years ago. His strong leadership put an end to the country's series of coups d'etat, and Syrians and others now express fears that if he were absent from the scene as Damascus becomes more engaged in peace talks with Israel, it would be destabilizing for Syria and the

Suffering from diahetes and what is described here as a manage-able heart problem, Mr. Assad still works long hours, reportedly leading a spartan life of frugal meals and no private pleasures. "He has

become a monk for himself and a my major crisis in his absence.

A recent shake-up of military in-

dor observed. In any case, Mr. Assad appears to be grooming his son Basil, 30, a civil engineer and army major, for eventual role as statesman.

"If Assad jogs 10 miles, he will probably collapse, but he is very careful. He knows Syria needs him for another few years. Otherwise, the work of his lifetime will go down the drain," a diplomat said.

The prospect of the passing of their leader, whether now or in 10 years, has many Syrians worrying about what could happen in a power struggle — possibly between contenders from the majority Sunni Muslim sect or from the ruling minority Alawite sect.

"If Assad goes, nobody knows what direction Syria will take," a member of his ruling Ba'ath Party confided, although Mr. Assad insists that the institutions he has founded will steer Syria out of

telligence officers, and the promotion of Ali Douba, head of military intelligence and a longtime trusted associate of Mr. Assad's, to deputy chief of staff for security affairs,

has spawned a new cycle of rumors. shake-up is linked to drug trafficking and corruption charges against three of General Douba's minor aides, but others insist it is part of the preparations for a post-Assad

The presence of Mr. Assad's younger hrother, Rifaat, who had been exiled to Europe in 1985 for attempting to seize power during the president's first major illness. has added to the intrigue.

Rifaat Assad was allowed back in August for their mother's funeral and reportedly was pardoned, hut he has yet to be given back his perquisites and powers as one of

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As Israel Lifts Gaza Closure, 2 Palestinians Slay Jewish Boss

GAN OR, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Two Palestinians fa-tally stabbed their Jewish settler employer in the Gaza Strip od Monday, raising to four the number of Jews killed by Arabs in a

week, military sources said, The settler, Uri Magidish, 39, was taking the two Palestinians to work at his residence in Gan Or. a Jewish settlement in southern Gaza, when he was killed.

ahling some 30,000 workers to go to jobs in Israel for the first time in

Later, Jewish settlers returning from the funeral opened fire on Arab workers, bitting at least two people, Palestinian witnesses said.

The police were checking the re-

The stahling occurred hours afvolved in the settler's killing had ter Israel lifted a closure order on worked for Mr. Magidish as day the strip's 750,000 Palestinians, en- laborers for several weeks and that their identity was known. Palestinians said the Fatah Hawks, linked to the mainstream wing of the Pal-

ort. - Israel scaled off the area Tuesday abs have killed Israel Radio said the Arabs in- after a knife-wielding Gazan killed the last week.

two Israelis and wounded eight in When six Israeli soldiers were

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin expelled 415 Palestinians to Lebanon. Arab-Israeli violence has increased since Mr. Rabin expelled the Palestinians, accusing them of links to militant Muslim groups.

Jews have killed 52 Arabs and Ar-

abs have killed eight Jews - four in

dures for granting Gazans work the lifting of the closure at Erez, killed in a week in December, and exit permits and to prevent said there was no direct link be-Israeli-Gazan violence.

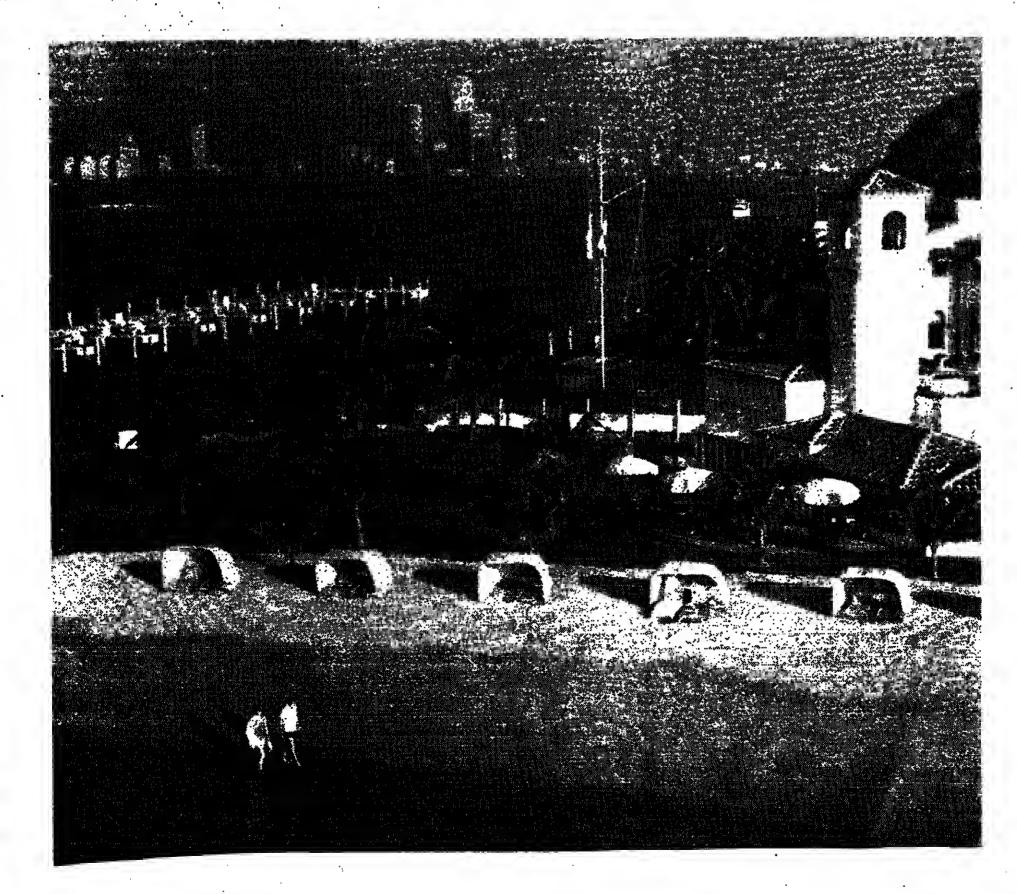
The army had said the closure

Palestinians and human rights tler's stabbling death. groups denounce closure orders as collective punishment.

closures create a "pressure cooker" among Gazans, many of whom depend on low-paying jobs in Israel fight this endlessly." he told army

would enable it to review proce- Mordechai Gur, who had observed tween sealing off Gaza and the set-"There are many elements in the

Palestinian population that oppose Israeli officials acknowledge that coexistence, that oppose the peace talks, that attack Jews and Israelis wherever they are, and we have to



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HONG KONG - China is prepared to resume talks with Britain on Hong Kong as long as Lon-don accepts two Chinese demands that exclude Hong Kong citizens from the negotiating process,

an official report said Monday.

Meanwhile, a survey published Monday said that about one in eight residents of Hong Kong planned to leave before China's takeover of the

territory in 1997. The dispatch by the Beijing-controlled China News Agency about China's new demands was the most explicit yet about where China and Britain stood after months of bickering over Governor Chris Patten's proposals to give Hong Kong more democracy before its transfer to China in 1997. His proposals would broaden the voter base in

a committee set up to approve a new executive in

It was unknown whether Britain would accept the new demands, which effectively deny Hong Kong's 5.9 million residents, as represented by the Legislative Council, any say over their future.
The report said Britain must guarantee Beijing

these two conditions: that it carry out any agreement reached by the two sides, and that it exclude any Hong Kong citizens from the discussions. There was no mentinn, bowever, nf demands that Mr. Patten scrap his proposals before talks

could start, a condition that Beijing had insisted on since Mr. Patten unveiled them in October. The report followed B conciliatory speech by

Mr. Patten on Friday in which he announced

annther delay in publishing his proposals, the first step toward their consideration by the legislature. China insists that the 60-member Legislative Council is merely a consultative body and has no

legal authority to ratify, accept or modify agreements, the report said. British officials have insisted that Hong Kong officials sit in on the talks and that local legislators bave the final word on any Chinese-British deal. Many legislators worry that Britain will bow to

pressure from China and render the council a rubber stamp, as it has many times in the past. Mr. Patten himself suggested that legislators would have a smaller role than had been expected, when he said that any discussions on his plans to widen voter participation in the 1995 legislative elections would have in be confidential.

China has said that Mr. Patten's blueprint, as it stands, violated various Chinese-British agreements.

In the past, China has threatened to replace the colony's government in 1997 and void all business contracts signed by the British colonial government without Beijing's approval, if Mr. Patten proceeded with his democratic reforms.

Regarding the survey carried out by the Hong Kong Transition Project, its results showed that about 13 percent of Hong Kong's population was planning to seek residence rights in a foreign country before 1997 while about 50 percent had relatives living abroad. A record 66,000 people arrivated from Hong Kong last verse, and the control of the Hong Kong last verse. emigrated from Hong Kong last year.

(AP, AFP)

10,000 Angolans Were Killed in UNITA Victory in Huambo

JOHANNESBURG — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA has taken control of the key central highlands city of Huambo in the most decisive military victory by

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sumed four months ago.

The battle lasted 56 days and is thought to have cost more than 10,000 lives, making it the deadliest in the 17-year history of postindependence strife in Angola. Most of

he dead were civilians. With its diplomatic hand strengthened by the victory. UNweek, when the battle was still raging, it had refused to send a delega-

claiming security concerns. José Eduardo dos Santos, while seven hours Sunday, Sabena officonceding that its troops had made cials said. a strategic retreat from Huambo. dismissed on Monday UNITA's

But the loss of the country's sec-

United States, Purrugal and Russia - if it was to survive the current military crisis.

ing compulsory military service this

Meanwhile, the UNITA leader

1TA immediately called for peace talks to be held in Geneva. Last Demand for Cash Spins Out Hoax

The Associated Press tion to peace talks sponsored by the United Nations in Addis Ababa. TEL AVIV — Belgrade airport united Nations in Addis Ababa. stranded the victims of a hijacking The government of President hoax in the Yugoslav capital for

sudden interest in negotiations as Romanian Pollution Rises

BUCHAREST — Health Minisond most populous city clearly has the formerly Marxist government ter lulian Mincu on Mnnday on the defensive. Last week Mr. dos blamed water pollution and poor Santos acknowledged for the first treatment facilities for hepatitis, time that his government would smallpox and diarrhea epidemics need foreign military assistance that killed 220 people last year.

They don't take anything but cash in Belgrade now," said Guy Van Den Vos, the Sabena manager in Israel. Belgrade authorities had

demanded 5,000 Deutsche marks

(\$3,000) as a fee for use of the airport. The Belgian Embassy pro-

vided the money. A Sabena spokesman in Brussels said the flight from Brussels to Tel Aviv was diverted to the Yugoslav capital after an anonymous phone call to the carrier in Tel Aviv, which said that four passengers would hibeing a terrorist.

either side since the civil war resumed four months ago.

which would be a violation of a creed to be fair but which UNITA make a radio address Tuesday at mer location in the bush-town of light peace accord brokered by the claimed was fraudulent, was even which he would nutline his peace.

I mer location in the bush-town of light peace accord brokered by the claimed was fraudulent, was even which he would nutline his peace. pecied to approve a bill reinstitut- plan and offer proposals about hu- accord. manitarian aid for the victims of the conflict.

> Huambo, situated in an isolated. The new Angolan parliament, voted in last September in an elec-tion which the United Nations deof Luanda, has been cut off from relief workers, journalists and other outsiders since the government Air Fire began aerial attacks and UNITA fires began using beavy mortar in early January.

Unconfirmed reports which have filtered out from combatants suggested that the city has been reduced to rubble, that bodies have been rotting in the streets and that the population of 400,000 has been without water or electricity for two

Huambo is on Angola's main railroad line, and it is the unofficial capital of the Ovimbundu tribe, which makes up about a third of jack the plane. In Belgrade, the Angola's population and from spokesman said, none of the passengers "showed any indication of his support. He moved his headquarters in Huambo from its for-

Had the government troops been able to win control of the city, they would have inflicted a major military and psychological blow on Mr. Savimbi. Instead, the guerrilla leader has now captured an unconfirmed number of government soldiers, possibly several thousand, and is in control of an estimated 70 percent of Angola's land mass, including most of its diamond fields and one of its key oil ports.

The United Nations, which has threatened to pull its scaled-down observer mission out of Angola entirely by the end of April if hostilities do not rease, will debate the issue in New York this week.

The UN World Food Program is poised with a fleet of airplanes in Luanda to begin delivering desperately needed food, medicine and dectors to Huambo, but it first must arrange clearance from both the government and UNITA.

— PAUL TAYLOR

In Japan, No Letup On Jailed Politician

TOKYO - Shin Kanemaru, the fine. former powerbroker who is in jail political donations worth 2.8 billion yen for private use, Japanese dailies reported Monday.

Speaking of politicians, the Asahi Shimbun editorialized that "the people's distrust has now reached a dangerous height of anger" because of allegations that Mr.

Kanemari "bid the more for his bid the state of the bid the bid the state of the bid the bid the state of the bid the bid the state of the b Kanemaru "hid the money for his own personal gain."

Asahi and another major daily. Yomiuri Shimbun, said Mr. Kanemaru, 78, and his top aide, Masahisa Haibara, had switched 2.8 billion yen (\$24 million) worth of political donations since 1984 into five-year discount bonds, which do not require registry by name.

Such bearer bonds, issued by the Nippon Credit Bank, have often been used to cheat the taxman. Prosecutors have confiscated the certificates as evidence, the dailies

Of the total sum converted by Mr. Kanemaru and Mr. Haibara into discount bonds, prosecutors said they were considering possible tax evasion charges on 1.2 billion yen of their incomes since 1987, the reports said.

The rest of the total could not be used in an indictment because of a five-year legal limit on tax evasion

charges. It was unclear who gave Mr. Kanemaru or Mr. Haibara the

топеу. Prosecutors, who arrested the pair on Saturday, said the tax allegations had no direct relation to the agawa money-and-mobsters affair that forced Mr. Kanemaru out of politics.

In August, Mr. Kanemaru publicly admitted to having taken 500 million yen in illegal political donations from the trucking firm

Sagawa but escaped with a token

Prosecutors, who let Mr. Kaneon tax evasion charges, diverted manu refuse even to appear for questioning, came under strong attack for what seemed like kid-glove treatment of a man who at the time

largest, "kingmaking" faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Par-

ty. His arrest Saturday was unceremonious.

Mr. Kanemaru was taken straight from a Tokyo hotel to the capital's Kosuge detention cental

The dailies said he would be indicted no later than March 13, be-fore the March 14 deadline for pressing charges on 1987 tax in-

If found guilty, he would face a maximum five-year prison term or a 500 million ven fine.

He would also be liable to penalty income tax demands. Fallout from Mr. Kanemaru's

surprise arrest hit Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday. A reinvigorated opposition called a fresh boycott of the budget

debate, this time in the upper house.

It had earlier stalled lower house discussions on the finance bill for weeks before finally agreeing to pass it on Saturday, just hours be-

fore prosecutors swooped. Led by the Socialists, the opposition renewed calls on Monday for parliament to discuss a resolution aimed at forcing the retirement of former Prime Minister Noboru Ta-

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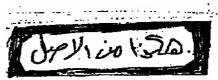
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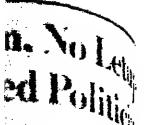
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By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribuna



Frock coat and old lace from Dolce & Gabbana; Valentino's Oliver line with His and Hers ruffles and quilting. Son of Grunge: It's Recession Chic

into second-hand-Rose. The story in the early Milan shows — they wind my is in crisis. The Milanese are morose. The bosses are in

an chimney-pot hats are in. The skill of Stefano Gahbana prints it on a monastic dress, the up items from the flea market of the imagination — mixing periods and countries, and masculine with

the call, pants are wide and Victori-

· MILAN FASHION

Eliza Doolittle violets, the Biedermeier beading, the boas and miles of fringe - was their signature silhouette, Although Dolce & Gabbana had abandoned the sensual and erotic, pantsuits still had a curving silhouette and layers of chiffon fell lightly over the body.

There is no hiding the big coverup going on in fashion. Dolce & Gabbana bad swashbuckling greatpart Ruritania and part swinging London. Under the long coats or jackets would go floor-sweeping chiffon dresses. When exactly are these chiffon or lampshade-fringed it "multi-ethnic." dresses going to be worn? In the office? At the disco? On the sub-

away from power tailoring. loring. Since designers Keith Varty and "God Save Prince Charles." and Allan Cleaver come from Eng-

Thrift-shop style was once a Brit- land, they did this attic chic well ish specialty, but now everybody is in a commercial way. Their fashion trip included the dandy pantsuit, Milan's statement of this season up Thursday—is of romantic, float-ing layers, a strong revival for knits and tailoring given a dandyish curve and a set of lace collars and cuffs, over what were once called bor Coats sweep the ankle, skirts graze pants and lacy hose,

The frock coat and the costume look come from British designer John Galliano, a major influence and Domenico Dolce was to pick on current fashion who won't be showing this season but will present a collection in July during the Paris haute couture shows.

Franco Moschino is a hippie at heart and his collection - presented in the showroom - had references lady-like clothes. Under it all - the to Swinging London reworked for modern times. A patchwork skirt? Take a bunch of biodegradable fabrics, overlap them on like roof tiles - and call it recycling.

HE RECESSION is burting? Then let every-one think you took up the needles to make sleeves in a patchwork of crochet squares or that you updated your old jacket with Tyrolean braid and coats - a military story that was felt buttons shaped like Edelweiss. Moschino's Tyrolean theme, which included gentian-patterned ankle boots, was his version of the fashions-from-all-over look. He called

Although Moschino's collections seem to have got down to a formuway? No way. They just seem part la. and he threw in a raw-edge chif-Vivienne Westwood, he has some Byblos went fur the costume larky and sparky ideas. Hippic caftrunk, fishing out dark printed silk, tans came back — but as knitted cloth smock worn over a fur skirt, lace or chiffon and funky hats and tunics. His slogans of the season And that's the story so far in fusing them with sleek Italian tai- included "Hillary for President" Even Valentinu was delving into

the theatrical trunk for his Oliver sbow - but he had sent all that worn velvet and limp lace to the dry cleaners. Paisley silk shirts positively shone; velvet knickers gleamed; patterned jackets glowed with bright color; the jabous and lace cuffs that spilled from jackets had that freshly-laundered look. The shiny newness seems to destroy the romance of a style that is supposed to have a faded grandeur

and crumpled charm. But Valentino had a message: "Young men no longer find it neces-sary to prove their virility, and young women do not need to show aggressive femininity." He sent out bashful blond David Bowles, a male model with waist-length hair, and a matching female in identikit clothes.

There is a credibility gap be-tween the New Waif models on the runway in their costumey clothes and the real world. MaxMara sent out clothes that looked realistic for lough times: lush long coats worn with wide pants and elongated knit tunics or cardigans.

Antonio, Fusco also bad the clothes that real people wear, if they are rich and classy enough: classic coats and jackets in country colors were in such fine quality fabrics that they seemed more impressive to the touch than in the capsule fashion show. Mario Valentino is also about

class and quality, but the leather house decided to go hip, sending out lian lamb, maxi suede coats trailing over velvet skirts and even a cheese-And that's the story so far in

Milan. Designers are turning the downtown grungy costume trunk look into Recession Chic.

Back to Future in Gothic Revival

ONDON - With wit, whimsy and its perennial costume-party spirit, Brit-ish fashion uncorked the international fashion collections. The shows were held for the first time before Milan and packed into a brief two days, the fashion fair "reduced" to renting rooms at the Ritz. But in spite of the recession, London fashion lives.

The key image is a medieval princess, in lan-

guorous satin tunic or panne velvet coat with trumpet sleeves. Hair was long and straight; pants soft and wide; hats were floppy felts skewcred with roses. Colors were dusky pink, bruised plum, eggplant and poison green. It is back to

LONDON FASHION

Biba (the swinging London boutique is the subject of a museum exhibition) and back to Aubrey Beardsley and the Pre-Raphaelites who were e source of inspiration in the hippie era. Done by designers who had not been there before, the clothes had a quirky romance and charm.

The fashion news was in the return of knits especially the cardigan coat and long vest. Such tailoring as there was had an Edwardian feel or

was made in droopy crepe — a lead fabric.

Many designers had given up on the big, boffo presentation and retreated to showtooms -including Zandra Rhodes, resplendent in ber signature scissored chiffon at the reception giv en by Michael Heseltine, minister for trade and industry. Squeezed by the earlier dates for in-ternational shows, with major British designers showing in Paris, London faces an uncertain situation. But Jasper Conran - showing in his showroom and in Paris next week — put things in perspective, when he said: "It's not Milan, Paris or New York, but it has its own individual approach." Conran had sweeping cardigan coats in Fortuny-inspired velvets and softened his tailoring by using fine soft fabrics from light

cashmere through crepe.
"It's a time for London again — they are such individualists," said Joan Kaner of Neiman. Marcus. "It's not about collections here, it's

about having the patience to find the pieces."
Nicholas Knightly, a 24-year-old designer,
caused Saks Fifth Avenue buyers to delay the departure to Milan to place an order. His collection was fragmented, but it had a sweet freshness in Fair Isle sweaters like skiwear from the 1930s, flared knitted tunics and in the delicate bias-cutting that makes long skirts liq-

uid and languid.

John Rocha, a Hong Kong designer working in Ireland, had the originality to take the medieval inspiration back to Celtic roots, making dresses swirling with symbols. His hippic patchwork dresses were in a sophisticated mix of velvet, knit and Irish lace. Rocha's knits were especially strong, on long lean lines and sometimes worn with sbort sleeves over full-sleeved blouses, which is a trend.

RABELLA Pollen, taking Beardsley as her inspiration, decorated her curvy tailoring with sinuous Art Nouveau lines, using flock on grosgrain or rows of Edwardian-style velvet buttons. Designers with strength in labrics were in medieval mood: Georgina Von Erzdorf had velvets panna, bouck, devore (a "burni-out" technique) or printed with stylized flowers; English Eccentrics had devore velvet tunics darkly patterned like gloomy stained-glass windows; Timney Fowler's prints were of baronial keeps, medieval castles or the printing of the Velveice Ceshia mixed. paintings of the Victorian Gothic-revival

Jean Muir sent out a subdued but fine collec-tion in black and dull green — plain tunics, cut high under the bosom, which was also the shape of her soft jersey dresses. Being a master of cut, Muir used the new proportions to elongate ber line, although she presented shorts under a cardigan coat as an alternative.



simple tunic; Edina Ronay goes for Gothic princess look, and Red or Dead's skeleton print.

London is strong on women designers. Betty Jackson presented on video her collection of easy cardigan and pajama jackets, soft wide pants in knits or in knit-effect fabric like poodle cloth. She had already sold her line successfully in New York. Caroline Charles went back to Biba, to Victorian England and to Tom Jones with maxi coats, fitted jackets over ankle-length skirts and frock coats. Edina Ronay was inspired by the 1960s designer Ossie Clark for wrapped crepe dresses tied at the back, fitted jackets and bell-bottom pants. Clark, one of fashion's shooting stars, now sporting a gray beard, said that he thought that hippie revivalists should look rather at the 1930s, which was his original inspiration. Where is London's once rebellious spirit?

Red or Dead had barsh, funky clothes reflecting the plight of unemployed coal miners, be-fore switching to the gothic revival for velvet dresses printed with skeletons. At Ghost, tunics, tabards, cropped tops and bell-bottom pants came out in the dusky pinks of a freshly ade potpourri.

London specializes in young innocents with small collections and big hopes. Bella Freud, in a fey debut show, was inspired by Alice in Wonderland, showing pink velvet wrap skirts and jackets and skinny window-pane check knits. A group of young designers, sponsored by the British Fashion Council, included Alistair McQueen, a Savile Row trained tailor, who had the season's favorite frock coat, and Paul Frith, an ex-army officer who made simple streamlined evening clothes in fine fabrics.

Vincent Knoll of Saks Fifth Avenue said the store does good business with British evening wear designers, who show off-runway. In the be a designer, who show off-thirway, in the English country spirit were Mulberry, with carcoat length brightly colored raincoats and mixes plaid and blanket fringing. Paul Costelloe mixed a drop of the Irish with Grapes of Wrath America, showing tweed suits with long, lean skirts in colors from peat brown through misty green.

A show by Central St. Martin's College (including hairy-textured knits, shaded velvet dresses and William Morris-inspired prints) proved bow mature British fashion students can be, even if, as the industry bewails, most of that talent gets lured overseas.







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International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, March 9, 1993

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

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Utilities	95,19	93.43	+1.88	Row Materials	95.65	93.82	+1.95
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Dutch Stock Market Aims To Reclaim Lost Ground

By Jon Henley Special to the Revald Tribute

MSTERDAM — The Amsterdam Stock Exchange, which claims to be the oldest regular stock market in the world, is planning changes to stem a flow of Dutch equity business to the City of London. Its planned restructuring. due this year, will be less radical than London's 1986 upheaval, but it looks to be just as controversial, with job cuts inevitable and private investors already protesting.

"It's quite simple. We're losing market share hand over fist," said Hans Brouwer, the bourse's gen-

eral managing director. "We About 40 percent of must keep a good volume of trade here, because the Dutch Dutch shares are traded economy needs an adequate domestic capital market.

overseas. Nearly 400 years of age, Amsterdam ranks fourth in Europe after London, Paris and Frankfurt. A recent report by McKinsey & Co. estimated the Dutch bourse was missing out on 40 percent of

Dutch share transactions. The report said that even Dutch investors in domestic stocks now placed nearly half their business with foreign brokers, mainly in London. The British brokerage Barclays de Zoete Wedd, for example, handles more Dutch shares than the two leading Netherlands

firms put together. Key to Amsterdam's decline is the Stock Exchange Automated Quotation system in London. A screen-based price information and dealing system, it cuts out the middleman and lets banks and

brokers trade one-on-one. "If I'm looking to trade 300,000 Royal Dutch/Shell, I'm going to head for SEAQ because here in Amsterdam I have to pay a specialist a commission simply for fixing a price," said Hans Pontier, managing director of Bangert, Pontier & Partners, a local brokerage house. Crucially for institutional investors, SEAQ also offers anonymity. They regularly complain that when they attempt large trades in

Amsterdam, word gets around so prices gallop away from the level where they were tempted to do business. The Amsterdam bourse's middlemen, known as hoeklieden, or corner members, occupy an exclusive position on the trading floor, balancing supply and demand to set prices. As a rule, no one can

To cut big players' costs and give them the confidentiality they See AMSTERDAM, Page 13

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Delors Extends Social Bid

Seeks Global Pact After GATT Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS - The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, called Monday for an international agreement on social issues to be negotiated between the signatory nations of the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade. Speaking during a meeting of European Community foreign min-isters here, Mr. Delors said negotiations on the social accord should begin after the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks is completed. He did not clarify what such an accord would cover, though.

The idea is the subject of a sharp dispute in the Community. France criticized Britain of "social dumping" last month after Hoover moved a plant from the Dijon area to Scotland, where workers agreed to give concessions on retirement and other benefits.

Mr. Delors has said Britain did not violate EC rules in winning the plant, but he has spoken strongly against "job-poaching" by countries offering less generous benefits and working conditions.

· Britain was the only EC country to demand an exemption from the social chapter of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, which aims to prevent competition on work conditions. Meanwhile, the commissioner

for foreign trade, Sir Leon Brittan, said he believed the United States was willing to complete the Uru-guay Round by the end of this year, Sir Leon also called on Japan to

press for a conclusion to the talks when it hosts the summit meeting to help speed an agreement.
The EC ministers avoided a

showdown over the explosive oil-

seeds issue at their meeting.

The meeting originally had been scheduled to ratify an agreement with the United States to limit the subsidized production of oilseeds, but the vote was postponed after

Foreign Mimster Roland Dumas said France wanted the farm deal renegotiated along with other ele-ments of proposed trade reforms under GATT.

"The Americans must stop believing that the Community has the means to make a string of unilateral concessions, which their companies pocket without offering any court decisions in product-hability cases in sacrifice in exchange," he said.

Agriculture Commissioner Rene

Steichen said no vote would be tak- fresh impetus to efforts to revise consumeron on the oilseeds pact until the protection laws, particularly to make it easier next forcien ministers' meeting on tary elections later this month.

Japan Gloomy on Economy Business Confidence Hits a 20-Year Low

By Steven Bruli

TOKYO - Japanese business confidence has sunk to its lowest level in nearly two decades, the Bank of Japan said Monday in a report that will add pressure on the government to stimulate the economy further or risk a backlash from trading partners and in elections expected this fall.

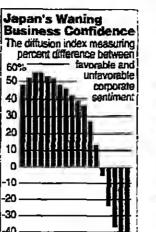
The bank's quarterly tankan showed that government efforts to prop up the economy, including last year's highly touted 10.7 trillion yen (\$90 billion) pumppriming package, had had little effect so far. The survey of 7,000 businesses pointed to worsening unemployment and spending cuthacks that could reduce imports and further swell the nation's trade surplus.

"The government has to continue to provide support or the economy might get even worse," said Matthew Berlow, an economist at Credit Lyonnais.

The mood was euphoric at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, however, where the Nikkei average surged 5.17 percent in its biggest rally since last August. The market, which closed before the tankan was released, was powered by a confinence of factors, none of which ensured that the market's three-year long slide was at an end. The Nikkei jumped 868.77 points to 17,686.47, its highest level since Dec. 22, on volume of 550 million shares, the most active

since early September.

"The true test won't come un-til public funds supporting the market are no longer in the pic-ture," said Tony Nafte, economist at IDEA, a private research



Brokers said investors were influenced by aggressive short-covering, support from public pension funds, a rally in shares of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. and other factors. NTT,

89 90 91 92 92

Source: Bank of Japan

the market's biggest company, jumped 75,000 yen to 780,000 yen. It was bought on news that the Postal Ministry will approve NTT's request for an increase in local public-telephone rates. A 10 yen deposit, which now buys a three-minute local call, is expected to buy only two minutes. The tankan's key gauge of

business sentiment, known as the diffusion index, slumped to minus 49 for major manufacturers in February, when the survey was taken, compared with minus 44 made in November, The diffusion index is a qualitative indience in the percentage of companies that are optimistic as opposed to pessimistic.

Businesses said they had made little progress in reducing bloated inventories and planned to cut overall capital spending by 4.2 percent in the financial year beginning April 1. Pretax profits during the year are expected to rise -4.4 percent for major manufacturers and 1 percent for nonmanufacturers - but mainly as a result of further cutting of employment and other costs. Cuts in spending, in turn, will act to chill private consumption, worth 57 percent of Japan's gross national product, economists said.

The tankan shows the economy's still scraping along the bot-tom." said Chiharu Shima, an economist at UBS Philips & Drew. "It will begin to turn around towards the end of this year, but the pace will be very gradual, she said, adding that economic growth would remain between 2 and 2.5 percent through the middle of 1994.

Economists said the Bank of Japan may reduce its official discount rate from the current level of 2.5 percent later this year. The government is also expected to announce a package of fiscalstimulus measures worth 8 to 10 trillion yen before the July sum-mit of the Group of Seven lead-ers in Tokyo. The package will likely include a major boost in public-works spending and tax breaks for home-buying and small businesses that the government hopes will lead to an increase in consumption and reduction of its record trade

Stocks Rocket To Record Close, **Bond RallyWilts**

NEW YORK - Wall Street and London stock markets soared to record highs on Monday, but U.S. Treasury bond prices took a late hit as investors apparently decided the recent rally had gone far enough.

Farly in the day, the bond market was sharply higher, seemingly poised to add to the recent string of gains that have taken yields on 30year bonds to record lows. There was a raft of encouraging news on the interest-rate and inflation from to fuel the price rises.

At midafternoon, however, there was a change of sentiment. Chicago futures traders cited a major sale of five-year Treasury notes, while others said there was talk of investors switching from bonds to stocks. The beliwether 30-year Treasury bond still managed a 10/32 point gain on the day, closing with a yield of 6.72 percent, down from 6.74 on Friday but above its lowest Monday level of 6.65.

By the end of trading on Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average was standing at a record high of 3,469,42 points, up 64,84 for the day and surpassing the previous high of 3.442.14, set Feb. 5, 1t was boosted by the low interest rates early in the day, talk of enhanced deficit cutting in Washington and the flow of investment money into stocks from other market sectors. Earlier in London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed at 2.957.3. up 35.2 points from Friday's record close. It touched an intraday high of

recovery are beginning to emerge. and expectations of lower German interest rates were also helping the market. After Londoo closed, however, Hans Tiermeyer, the Bundeshank vice president, said it was neither necessary nor appropriate for the German central bank to cut its

key interest rates now.

His comment, made in Basel. Switzerland, came well after the British stock market closed. It made little impression on the New York Stock Exchange, where gains steep-ened in late trading. The market was in the uncommon position of getting good news on economic growth and being told that interest rates and inflation were under control.

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index was up 2.06 percent, at 94.82.

U.S. stocks were lifted by a report that Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee wanted to trim some federal programs and delay some of President Bill Clinton's planned increases in spending. "The plan to cut spending, while only a plan, is a lot more palatable for Wall Street than the big tax increases and modest spending cuts that Clinton was pro-posing, said Daniel Marciano, senior vice president in charge of trad-ing at Dillon, Read & Co.

Mr. Clinton himself told the National League of Cities that consumers would provide a boost of \$80

See STOCKS, Page 12

of the Group of Seven nations in July, and urged Tokyo to open its Japan Weighs Broader Protection for Consumers markets to rice and other products

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO - Japanese consumers now have a test case of just how committed the govern-

ment is to protecting their rights.

Amid recent reports that playing video games can cause seizures in children with a games can cause serumes in cumulen who a particular type of epilepsy, the Japanese learned they have not been receiving warn-ings that Nintendo, the Japanese video-game giant, has been including in games it sells in the United States and Europe.

Nintendo explained that the warnings were necessary to protect itself from lawsuits

Japan since the end of World War II, News of the missing warning has given

for customers to sue manufacturers when April 5 - after French parliamen- they are injured by defective products. Japan's orientation toward producers, of-(Bloomberg, AFP) ten at the expense of critizens, has contribut-

abroad that it is interested solely in business.

But Japanese business groups are resisting attempts to strengthen the product-liability system, fearing it could become a drain on competitiveness as the U.S. system is often

Businessmen recoil in horror at the thought of huge class-action lawsuits and substantial payments, like the \$105 million that a jury recently ordered General Motors Corp. to pay the family of a teen-ager who died in the fiery crash of a GM pickup truck. If anything, they say — and many Americans agree — it is the U.S. system that needs an overhaul

"I believe that Japan needs to adopt an American-style product-liability system about as much as the United States needs to adopt a Soviet-style food-distribution system," Robert C. Weber, a Cleveland lawyer. wrote in the latest issue of the Journal of Japanese Trade and Industry.

Last year, an advisory committee to the prime minister discussed a new productbability law, but then shelved the matter

until this year when an agreement could not be reached.

One concern was that innovation could be retarded if companies were held liable for problems that could not be predicted at the time a product was developed.

"At this moment, there is no consensus about whether to introduce product-liability regulation in Japan," said Hiroshi Ogawa, director of the division of consumer affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and In-dustry, which has set up its own advisory panel to consider the issue. "Only a small percentage of people are dissatisfied" with the current system, he said.

Mr. Ogawa said more effective and less costly consumer protection might be achieved oot by encouraging lawsuits, but by tightening safety regulations and setting up funds to provide compensation to consumers.

Japan already has such funds for drugs and for bousehold products. The trade min-istry is considering forming a new system for settling product-liability grievances out of

Others have long noted that the Japanese, of damages.

who generally seek to avoid confrontation, do not like to sue. In the crash of a Japan Airlines Boeing 747 in 1985, the relatives of all 13 non-Japanese victims sued. But there were only 21 lawsuits representing fewer than 100 of the more than 500 Japanese

But critics say there are so few product-liability lawsuis because consumers are powerless. "We don't have any rights at all." said Yoko Tomiyama, chairwoman of the Consumers Union of Japan.

They also argue that the existing compensation mechanisms are inadequate. To win a product-liability lawsint in Japan, a consumnegligent in designing or manufacturing the product, which often requires knowledge of the manufacturer's intentions or procedures.

There are other obstacles to such lawsuits in Japan. For one thing, there are only about 15,000 lawyers, compared with more than 700,000 in the United States, Moreover, in contrast to their U.S. counterparts, Japanese lawyers will not take a case without advance payment, in bopes of winning a percentage

Evans's Random House: It Glitters, but Does It Make Money?

By Geraldine Fabrikant New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Changing careers at a senior level is a tricky business m any industry, let alone the fiercely compentive book industry. But in the two years since he took over the Random House Trade Publishing Group, Harold Evans, a man who built his career as the editor of The Sunday Times, of London, has by many measures made a successful

There is the measure of gross sales, for instance, which are up sharply at Random House. But profit does not appear to have followed, and some insiders lay this to Mr. Evans's aggressive spending.

Over tea at Oscars, the coffee shop of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the 64-year-old executive said that, compared with the newspaper business, book publishing offered "the same excitement when you come across a great story." But, he added, in book publishing, "One is more conscious

Mr. Evans said his challenge was to build a list that sells year in and year out. "We have to maintain the momentum of the front list and build up a backlist," he said. Yet time has shown that be can run a publishing house. The three

imprints he oversees — Random House, known as "Little" Random House; Villard, and Times Books — had a significant total of 19 books on The New York Times best-seller list last year. Of those, 11 books were signed on Mr. Evans's watch, and the others were published by him.

Gross sales for the three imprints have risen 16 percent since 1990. Alberto Vitale, chairman of Random House Inc., which includes 22

French

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imprints and other book-related businesses, called Mr. Evans's sales record "phenomenal."

Mr. Evans also has fed a number of talented new writers into the

Random House pipeline, and S.I. Newhouse, the chairman of Condé Nast Publications, has approved a new long-term cootract for Mr. Evans. "He has brought pizzazz to a business that generally does not have much," said Mortoo Janklow, a literary agent.

Nevertheless, despite the sales increase, operating profit has not risen since 1990, the year Mr. Evans took over, according to one top-level

Random House executive. Analyzing profitability at his division is difficult because the privately owned company releases little financial data. Even the executive who mentioned the flat operating profit declined to disclose oet sales, the actual number of books sold in bookstores. But profit margins, based oo gross sales, appear to have suffered in the

two-year period, and several observers say that one factor may be Mr. Evans's aggressive spending. In addition, Mr. Evans has provoked some internal controversies. Mr. Evans cannot get all the credit for sales. "Vox," a best-selling novel

about telephone sex, was purchased by his predecessor, Joni Evans. Yet neither should be take all the blame for 1992 profit margins, since costs include those left from predecessors, including Ms. Evans.

Two publishing executives in other companies said that with Random

House's sales increase, it had to be disappointing that there was not some profit increase also. Yet a third publishing executive called Mr. Evans's profit increase also. Yet a third publishing executive called Mr. Evans's performance "commendable, giveo the difficult economic environment." Mr. Evans's ultimate success remains in the hands of authors he has signed who have yet to produce their books.

Mr. Evans is proud not only of the best-sellers - citing particularly 'Fatherland" by Robert Harris and "JFK: Reckless Youth" by Nigel Hamilton — but also of signing such young writers as David Remnick and Naomi Wolf, and bringing in an author with a hefty literary reputation like John Gregory Dunne. He is also proud of producing "At Random," a promotional magazine circulated in bookstores, and of re-establishing the Modern Library line of books familiar to generations of college students.

Mr. Evans gets credit for aggressively signing up a number of the books himself at Random House, the imprint where be is both president and publisher. Although both Villard and Times Books have their own publishers, they report to Mr. Evans. It was Mr. Evans who heard that Houghton Militin had turned down Mr. Hamilton's Kennedy biography, sought him out and bought the book for a relatively small advance

The book, the first of an intended trilogy, was oo The New York Times best-seller list for 12 weeks, "We Were Soldiers Once . . . and Young," by Harold G. Moore and Joseph L. Galloway, which was on the best-seller isst briefly, also was bought by Mr. Evans. And although Gail Sheehy had been a Random House author when Mr. Evans arrived, "Silent Passage," best seller for 38 weeks, was signed after he took over.

Both Mr. Evans and David Rosenthal, an editor who works for him, were impressed by "Fatherland" by Mr. Harris, a novel that starts from the not-unfamiliar premise of a Nazi victory in World War II. He then bought the rights for \$440,000. Mr. Evans also took a bands-on role in publishing "Fatherland." As a

former oewspaperman, he knew that book editors at newspapers like single-column graphics. So be sent out releases to every newspaper editor he knew, with the graphics depicting Berlin after the war as the Germans had imagined it, and with the captions already written. The paperback rights were sold for \$1.8 million, a possible record for a first novel. Still, some of Mr. Evans's deals have raised eyebrows, creating an impressioo among some publishing executives that he can be an overzeal-

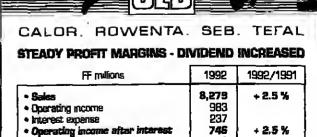
Suzanne de Passe, a television producer, a veteran of Motown Records and one of the few black women executives in Hollywood, is not a housebold name, yet Mr. Evans gave her a \$1 million advance. Irving Lazar, her agent, said, "I told Harry I wanted \$1 million for the book, and be said, "You've got it."

Mr. Evans said he was trying to preclude a more expensive bidding

war, adding that be had found publishing to be "like drilliog for oil" in that "if you strike oil, you have paid for 10 or 20 dry holes."

Mr. Evans and Mr. Vitale reportedly gave a \$5 million advance to Earvin "Magic" Johnson for a three-book deal that appears unlikely to





Other revenues and expenses

Income tax

Net income

income + amortization Despite the worldwide economic slowdown at the end of the year and the currency devaluations, the Group has maintained

243

189

314

+1%

as profit margins.

If you wish to receive it. please telephone or write : Groupe SEB - B.P. 172 - 69132 Ecully cadex - FRANCE Tel. [33] 72.20.16.40

The Board is proposing to the Shereholders' Meeting a new dividend increase, in FF 7.50 (+ 10 %). The preliminary report will be available as of March 12.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

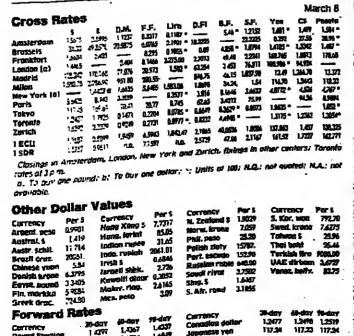
Eurocurrency Deposits

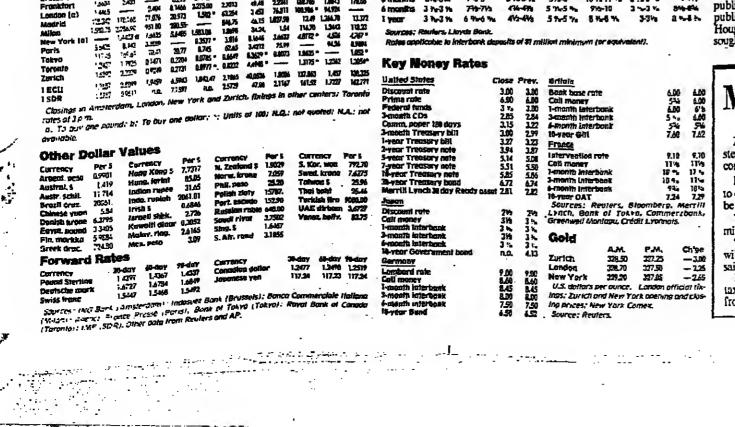
1 month 3 14-3 14 814-514 3 months 314-314 74-5

Dollar D-Mark Franc Sterling

54-5%

5 70-5 W





Marc Rich Steps Down ZUG, Switzerland - The fugitive businessman Marc Rich is stepping down as head of his commodity-trading company and ceding

control "to the next generation," the company announced Monday. Mare Rich & Co. said Mr. Rich's ownership was cut immediately to 40 percent from an unspecified share above 50 percent, and would be cut further to 15 percent over the next five years. Willy Strothotte, who stepped down as head of the metals and minerals division last June, will return as chief executive, it said.

"The management and a number of employees of the company will acquire the ownership which is being transferred," the statement said, adding that the deal should be completed within three months. Mr. Rich fled the United States in 1983 after he was indicted for tax evasion and racketeering. The company reportedly has suffered from the recession and labor problems at a U.S. aluminum plant. **Dollar Back Down**

NEW YORK - The dollar

weakened against the Deutsche mark and the yen on Monday as

investors took profits from the U.S.

currency's meleoric rise Friday.

The dollar slipped to 1.6635 DM from 1.6690 DM late Friday and

fell to 116.75 yen from 117.65 yen.

Foreign Exchange

The U.S. currency declined to 1.5400 Swiss francs from 1.5458 francs and to 5.6405 French francs

from 5.6555. But the pound slid to

Although weaker against the mark, the dollar probably will hold most of the ground it gained late

last week, traders and analysts said.

"The dollar is in good shape at the moment," said Keith Chever-alls, foreign-exchange manager at

Nippon Credit Bank in New York.

The dollar jumped to a 1993 high of 1.6742 DM on Friday after the U.S.

Labor Department said 365,000

more Americans got jobs in Febru-

ary, three times the number that

Continued economic growth in

(Continued from first finance page)

billion to \$100 billion to the econo-

my by refinancing loans at the re-

duced interest rates available, cutung their monthly payments and providing more spending money.

Adding to the overall cheer. Su-

san Phillips, a member of the Feder-

al Reserve Board, said in New Mexi-co that interest rates could fall from

N.Y. Stocks

their already low levels. "There is still room to come down significant-

dressing a meeting of state bankers at the University of New Mexico,

Humana was the most-active is-

sue on the New York Stock Ex-

change, up 's to 6's. The health-plan company spun off its hospital operations off into Galen Health

Care Inc., which traded at 13,

She did not elaborate.

she told reporters before ad-

the United States and prospects for firmed lower interest rates in Germany Friday.

STOCKS: Dow Soars to Record

\$1,4423 from \$1,4460.

was expected.

bode well for the dollar, Mr. Cheveralls said. The U.S. currency

could make new 1993 highs against the mark soon, he added. Lower interest rates abroad make U.S. in-

vestments more attractive, boost-

Buoyed hy a positive economic outlook, traders and investors now

aim to push the dollar above 1.68 DM, said Peter Dembinski, senior

trader at Bank Julius Baer. "The

dollar needs more fuel on the fire to

Speculation that industrialized

nations may try to strengthen the

yen to curb Japanese exports con-tinues to weigh on the dollar, said Mr. Cheveralls of Nippon Credit. The dollar fell to a post-World War II low of 115.85 on Feb. 22

shortly after Treasury Secretary

Lloyd Bentsen said a stronger ven would help U.S. trade with Japan. In London trading, the dollar closed at 1.6627 DM, down from

1.6720 at the close Friday, and at 116.625 yen, down more than a yen from Friday's close at 117.83. The U.S. currency also finished

at 5.6330 French frames and 1.5370

Swiss francs, down from Friday's close of 1,5475 francs. The pound

firmed to \$1.4470 from \$1.4468 on

IBM was third, up 44 at 56, It, Motorola and Apple Computet are leading a group that will try to make their jointly developed com-

puter chips the standard of the next

generation of semiconductors. Mo-

gained 11: to 564.

torola was up 1% at 62, and Apple

Apple also got a boost from Com-

its models (Page 14). Investors are

betting the move will squeeze some

of the smaller companies out of the market. Compay rose 714 to 4814.

Gold was a casualty of the stock

rally as investors dumped the metals

to buy shares. Oo the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold lost

\$2,70 an ounce, to \$327,70. (Bloomberg, UPI, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

pag's plan to eliminate list prices and sharply cut the costs of some of

ng demand for the dollar.

make those gains," he said.

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above January's pace. With the world facing a glut of

NASDAQ Diary

Peter Bogin, associate director for oil markets at Cambridge Energy Research Associates in Paris, predicted the producers could cuttail output by as much as a million

don. Brent crude was quoted at \$19.34 down from \$19.61 Friday. A report by the International Energy Agency in Paris estimated od. Analysts said it was too early to \$21 for a 42-gallon (159.6-liter) barrel of its marker crude from the \$17.90 average last month. The International Energy Agency

Dec #3 Dec N

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EUROPEAN FUTURES Food GBRMAN GOVERNAENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 25486 - pts of 186 pc; Jun 16.56 16.55 16.67 — G.C. Sep 16.57 16.50 16.77 — G.M. Est. volume: 43.124. Open interest: 128.363. COCDA (FOX) 790 693 711 708 725 728 734 722 784 715 777 739 704 717 728 741 Industrials Law Last Settle COFFEE (FOX) Per METITA FOR-HOTS OF 29 HATE 175-50 274-50 275-50 276-50 277-50 277-50 277-50 278-50 254-50 254-50 254-50 277-50 N.T. N.T. 254-50 254-50 Metals Est. Sales 40,073 . Pre-Stock Indexes Dividends Per Ant Pay R Q .01 % Financial

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Blockbuster to Buy 48% of Spelling
FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (Bloomberg) — Blockbuster Enter-

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (Bloomberg) — Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., the home-video and music retailer, said Mondavit would acquire 48.2 percent of the television producer Spelling Entertainment Group Inc. in exchange for 7.6 million of its shares.

Blockbuster will be acquiring about 24.5 million shares of the Cincinnati-based television-programming producer and distributor.

The Blockbuster shares will be issued to American Financial Corp., a property and casualty insurance underwriter controlled by the investor Carl Lindner, that owns the Spelling stock being purchased.

Carl Lindner, that owns the Spelling stock being purchased.

Blockbuster also will issue to American Financial warrants to buy another 2 million shares for \$25 a share. The warrants will expire at either theird anniversary of the closing of the transaction or when American Financial owns less than half the Blockbuster shares issued at the closing, whichever comes first. whichever comes first.

Turner Is Taking Cartoons Abroad

ATLANTA (AP) — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said Monday it was expanding its Cartoon Network and TNT channels in Europe and

Latin America.

The latest moves will introduce the Cartoon Network, an all-animation channel, and TNT, a showcase for old movies, to Europe. Latin America, which already gets a version of TNT, will add the Cartoon Network.

In Europe, the Cartoon Network will be shown 14 hours a day and TNT will follow for 10 hours. Initially, the programming will be delivered from a London base in English, with subtitles dubbed in French, Swedish and Norwegian. In Latin America, the Cartoon Channel will be available in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Trident to Buy Occidental's Stake

WOODLANDS, Texas (Reuters) — Trident Inc., formed in August 1991 by Hicks, Muse & Co. and Occidental Petroleum Corp., said Monday it had reached a definitive agreement to acquire Occidental's 45 percent stake in Trident for \$121.5 million, subject to the completion of

financing.
It said the transaction, which is expected to close by mid-May, would be funded by the purchase of \$30 million in new equity in Trident by an investor group led by Hicks Muse, and the sale of about \$105 million in subordinated notes by Trident.

Stover Unit Buys Into Whitman's

KANSAS CTTY (Bloomberg) - An affiliate of Russell Stover Candies has bought some assets and the trade name of Pet Inc.'s Whitman's Chocolates business for an undisclosed amount of cash, the companies said Monday. As a result, Pet said it would liquidate the rest of Whitman's assets and realize total proceeds of about \$35 million.

The transaction will result in an after-tax charge for discontinued

operations of about \$15 million to \$20 million, or 14 cents to 19 cents a share, in Pet's financial third quarter. The charge results mainly from the cost of shutting down plants, Pet said.

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The Michael Douglas urban drama "Falling Down" was No. 1 at the U.S. box office for a second straight weekend with an estimated \$7.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

the first think I down the first of the	the designation between 101 person	
1. "Folling Down"	(Worner-Brothers)	\$7.5 million
2. "Groundhos Day"	(Colombia Pictures)	\$5.6 million
3. "Harreword Bound"	(Olmey)	54.1 million
4. "Mod Dog and Glery".	(Universal)	STA militon
5. "Acnos & Andrew"	(Costle Rock)	\$3.7 milition
& "The Crying Game"	(Allcomox)	53.6 million
7, "Sommersby"	(Warner Brothern)	\$2.5 million
8, "Aloddin"	(Disney)	52.7 mistion
9, "The Best of the Best Port 2."	(20th Century Fox)	52.7 million
0. "Swing Kids"	(Hullywood Pictures)	\$2.7 m/150m

OPEC Pays for Past Output as Oil Price Meets Pressure

Complicates Our Stati From Dupatches NEW YORK - Oil prices were pressured Monday by news that OPEC increased its petroleum production last month, even though analysts said they expected the car-tel would live up to its recent agree-

ment to trim output. On the New York Mercantile

Energy Agency in Paris estimated the Organization of Petroleum Ex-porting Countries pumped 25.4 million barrels of crude a day last month, about 160,000 barrels

Exchange, the April contract fell to crude. OPEC oil ministers set an tail output by as much a 520.71 a barrel, down 22 cents from output ceiling of 23.6 million barrels a day in spring.

OPEC is trying to rais

nouncements of cutbacks by Saudi Arahia, Iran, Kuwait and others as a sign of good intentions.

also said exports from the former Soviet Union were 500,000 barrels a day above expectations in the fourth quarter, contributing to the worldwide glut. But the body predicted output would fall from the 2.3 million barrel-a-day average, to 1.8 million in the first quarter. Russian

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Certam offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real cytate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain prividencem in which the International Herald Tribune is dustributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute afferings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions, the International Herald Tribune assumes in responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any hand. 890 918 942 977 1013 Est. Sole:382.787 Prov. Soles 71.4 Prev. Doy Coon Int. 7702397 up 28. BRITISH POSIND (LAMS) 3 Per yound-1 point ecudis \$0.0001.
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EUROPE

Storebrand Profit Battered by Skandia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OSLO - UNI Storebrand, the biggest Norwegian insurer, said on Monday it had a loss of 3.38 billion kroner (\$480.4 million) in 1992 after a failed bid to take control of a Swedish rival pushed it into the hands of government-appointed administrators.

* 1. May.

Assessment

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The figures were for the combined UNI Storebrand A/S and Und Storebrand New A/S. The latter was created when the Finance Ministry took control of the msurer in August after the company defaulted on its debts. A plunge in the value of its 28 percent stake m Skandia AB brought a liquidity crisis last summer.

The write-down of the Salarian shares to a stock-market rate is the "The write-down of the Skandia 5' main reason for the company's weak result," UNI Storebrand said. It said that it wrote down the value of its sbares in Skandia, which cost

4.75 billion kroner in 1991, by 2.63 ter. Pretax profit from domestic life business to the nonlife division, retbillion kroner during 1992

The company will work actively for a quick sale of the shares in Skandia at the best possible price. UNI Storebrand said. But Skandia said last week that there were no likely buyers for the stake.

UNI Storebrand tried to force Skandia into a Scandinavian insurance alliance in 1991 to face international compension, especially as Norway and Sweden increase their links with European Community countries. Skandia refused, setting off crises at UNI and its Danish

ally, Hafnia Holding A/S.

The hurricane designated Andrew in the United States also contributed to the problems, pushing the international division to a pretax loss of 546 million kroner from a 64 million profit a year earlier. The company is planning to scale back its international operations. Domestically, the news was bet-

insurance rose to 1.91 billion kroner rosetive to Jan. 1, subject to apfrom 1.09 billion, and profit from nonlife insurance also gained to 345 million kroner from 281 million.

The company, trying to work out a deal with creditors to allow it to raise capital and regain a listing on the Oslo bourse, I orecast that results in its underlying insurance business would improve in 1993 because of higher premiums, reduced risk in investments and an economic uprwing
Alone, UNI Storebrand New

lost 1.4 billion kroner last year. In 1991, the predecessor company had a 129.4 million kroner deficit. Combined sales in 1992 for the two companies were 20.47 billion kroner, up from 16.13 billion at the original UNI Storebrand. In the future the international

Last year, realized gains on securius fell to 63 million kroner. from 152 million in 1991. "At the end of the year, unrealized gains in the portfolio were insignificant. Mr. Vold said.

proval by Norwegian authorities.

chief executive.

major goal in future is high, stable earnings. This will be achieved through an effective exploitation of capital, greater concentration on operations will only handle reinsurinsurance in Norway and a consoliance, and the company will transfer dation of the international operamarine, oil, satellite and liability (Reuters, AFX, AFP)

Property Weakness Hits Indosuez Net

according to Per Terie Vold, the "The positive performance of the ported Monday that its net profit securities market so far in 1993 has resulted in substantial unrealized largely due to weakness in the real gains again being built up in the estate and and equipment-leasing share and bond portfolios." Mr. Vold said. He did not supply fig-

Despite the fall in profit to 101 million francs (\$18 million), from 805 million a year earlier, shares at the bank's parent. Compagnie de Suez continued to surge on the Paris Bourse. They jumped 2.3 france to 320.70 in heavy trading marked by rumors of a hostile take-A company statement said, "A over bid. The rumors - up to now. none of them confirmed - have pushed the company's share price up by around 9 percent in the past three trading days.

The chairman of Indosuez. An-

of customs documents to export

The Czech economy minister.

Karel Dyha, said that if imports

continued at some 30 to 40 percent

of past levels it would result in

companies taking forced holidays

to 5 percent.

of Czechoslovakia.

their goods to the other country.

Compiled in that Staff From Disposition . That the bank's sharp decline in net PARIS - Banque Indosuez re- profit came after 3.6 billion francs in net provisions were set aside to plummeted 88 percent last year, cover loans in the depressed realestate sector, more than twice as much as the provisions for 1991. He said the bank carried out "a strict policy of setting aside provisions to cover its property claims and assets, to reduce them to their market value."

Mr. Jeancourt-Galignani added that the bank's gross operating profit was up 9.1 percent to 3.78 billion francs, while net banking income grew 3.4 percent to 11.31 billion francs.

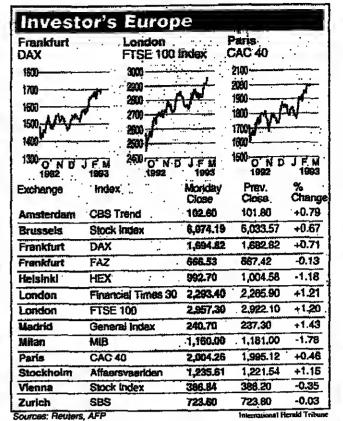
The bank's loss comes just a few da s after its parent. Suez announced that it could report a loss of as much as 1.9 billion francs for 1992, its first-ever. Suez also cited the slump in the Paris real estate sector. The speculation of a hostile takeover began at the same time. but for now, it is not clear who is buying the company's shares.

"A contested takeover of a bank in France is unheard of, and would be very difficult in the case of Suez," said Piers Butler, analyst at Baring Securities. "It's part of the establishment."

Analysts said they doubted an orchestrated attempt was under way to seize control of Suez, although some said it was possible large inves-tors may be seeking to pressure the board to act more decisively on issues such as asset sales.

or stopping production. He told the Czech daily Mlada Fronta Dries that this would cause gross domes-tic product to shrink by 3 percent Last year, Czech GDP fell by 6.7 Mr. Butler at Baring said any percent, to 738.3 billion koruny, In 1991, it shrank by 14 percent for all investor seeking to acquire more than 5 percent of a French bank would require Finance Ministry approval, and that it was much harder to build up stakes in a hostile fashion in French banks than in

companies in other sectors. (Bloomberg, AFP)



Very briefly:

Alusuisse Lonza Holding AG said consolidated net 1992 profit rose to 121 million Swiss francs (\$80.6 million), from 101 million a year earlier, hile sales increased to 6.547 billion francs from 6.332 billion.

 PowerOpen Association, led by International Business Machines Corp... Motorola Inc. and Apple Computer Inc., said it would seek a dominant market share for its PowerPC computing architecture.

• Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the mechanical-engineering group, said it broke even in 1992 after reporting a 10 million Deutsche mark (\$6 million) profit a year earlier; the company said it expected to break even in 1993. Group sales fell 7 percent to 3.665 billion DM.

. Thyssen Industrie AG said there had been a "massive decline in earnings" in several of its key engineering divisions in the current business year, which ends Sept. 30, largely due to falling orders from the German car industry. Thyssen will introduce cost-cutting measures soon. AFX. Reuters, AFP, Bloomhers

Cook Tries to Stop Airtours

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The travel company Thomas Cook Group Ltd. on Monday offered £29 million (\$41.9 million) for 12.5 percent of Owners Abroad Group PLC in a bid to prevent Airtours PLC from acquiring the rival tour operator.

German-owned Thomas Cook said its cash offer of 150 pence a share was conditional on a rejection of the Airtours bid. It said the purchase would cement an alliance struck in December between itself, the German travel group Lufttransport Unternehmen GmbH, which owns 14 percent of Cook, and Owners Abroad.

But Airtours Chairman David Crossland criticized the Cook offer as "a wrecking move supported by a desperate board."

Airtours has offered 15 of its own shares for every 34 Owners Abroad shares. Airtours shares were unchanged at 327.5 pence Monday, making its offer worth 145 pence a share or £287 million. Owners Abroad shares dipped 3 pence to 141.

Nigel Hicks, analyst at Panmure Gordon & Co., said the Cook move was smart because it reinforced ties with Owners Abroad without putting up any money, while Cook's chief executive, Christopher Rodrigues, said he would consider working with Airtours even if it wins Owners Abroad. (AFP, UPI, Bloomberg)

Czechs Nudge Koruna Rate Higher

PRAGUE - The Czech central bank revalued the koruna Monday by 2 percent against the European Currency Unit to curb a rapid decline in trade between the Czech and Slovak republics, the bank's spokesman said.

The Ecu is used in a clearing system to settle trade between the Czech and Slovak republics. They abandoned the Czechoslovak koruna as their common currency, using separate units as of Feb. 8.

According to the agreement on the spbt, the spokesman, Martin Svehla, said, "each party can revalue or devalue its currency against the Ecu by up to 5 percent." The Slovak central bank devalued the Slovak koruna by 5 percent earlier

Revaluation of the Czech koruna 1. Businessmen now need a number would make Czech goods more expensive abroad but Slovak goods cheaper for Czech buyers.

Mr. Svehla said the reason for the revaluation was a 1.5 billion koruny (\$53.5 million) Slovak delicit in trade between the two newly independent countries in the first three weeks since they adopted sep-arate currencies. Even before that, trade between the two had declined. In January, they exchanged goods worth 6 billion koruny, about 40 percent less than in the

same month in 1992. The drop is not only a monetary problem," he said. "There are a lot of administrative barriers that curb mutual trade or make it impossible." Czechoslovakia spbt into separate Czech and Slovak republics on Jan.

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GERMANY: In East and West, Resentment at Costs (Continued from page 1)

will be difficult to bring down Ger-

rates.

Some officials and bankers say the eastern region still has the ca-pacity to develop into the most modern part of Germany by the end of the century, much as the rebuilt German and Japanese econ-

omies became the envy of victori-ous nations after World War II. But foreign investors have been hesitant. Only 600 of more than 11.000 former East German companies that have been sold to private investors have gone to foreigners. And most of the biggest companies; in areas like steel, mining and chemicals, have not been sold. The Japanese have remained conspicuously on the sidelines, even as they invested in other parts of the former Sovi-

ct bloc such as Hungary. Their skepticism is widely shared. Many experts now contend that the area, dismembered by an overzealous and sometimes thoughtless process of closings and privatization, could become a sort, of German Mezzogiorno, as dependent on state support and as economically dormani as the depressed southern part of Italy.

There are several reasons for such pessimism. The most impor-tant is wages. While salary levels in the east have risen to about 65 percent of those in western Germany, and are supposed to reach 100 percent by the end of next year, the productivity rate is a little over a

third of western Germany's.

"There has to be a compromise on wages, putting off equalization for at least three years, or companies will simply collapse, said Uwe Reinert, managing director of the Jenoptik optical business in Jena.

But one of his department managers. Winfired Klikmer. said, "Since everything we buy is at western prices, we would like our wages at the western level, too, as soon as possible."

man, or other European, interest From the Black Sea Coast To Hell in Three Years

New York Times Service

BERLIN -On the face of it, Dietmar and Birgit Stengel have done all right under German unification. They have acquired a new Czech-made Skoda automobile, and their small apartment in the eastern part of this city boasts a new freezer and videocassette recorder.

Yet the Stengels say their experience since East Germany was absorbed by West Germany two years ago can be summed op in one word: "bell." Their torment, as they describe it, has been made up of a string of lost jobs, intermittent uncomployment, wasted training programs, a growing sense of amilety and a financial squeeze. Beyond all this, they are angry at German's from the west, whom they portray as arrogant colonizers.

The Stengels said they had not felt stifled under communism. "It's true

that we could not travel to the West before," Mr. Stengel said. "But there were pleasant vacations within the former Soviet bloc. In fact, my wife and I met on the Black Sea coast. Now we cannot afford to go anywhere."

Yet the Stengels are being treated well by the Bonn government. They each receive unemployment benefits, a total of about 1,800 Deutsche marks (\$1,100) a month, enough to live adequately in Berlin. This money is part of the well over \$100 billion transferred annually from west to east. The transfers, in turn, exacerbate Germany's budget deficit, drive up

inflation and enasperate taxpayers in the west.

In the old East Germany, there was little worth buying with the savings the Stengels had. But, conversations with them and other East German

families suggest, there was something else.

"In the old East Germany people were closer," Mrs. Stengel said angrily. "We belped each other. In the west, people say, 'This is my space, it is separate from you, and do not disturb my space."

Minol, the oil company that had a monopoly on gas distribution un-til unification and was recently ac-quired by Elf Aquitaine of France. has laid off 4,000 of its 9,000 employees and closed more than 300 of its 1,200 gas stations to try to become competitive.

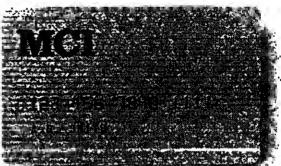
And yet, Hubert W. Knoche, its not because people are not willing to be productive," he said. "It's because nobody taught them."

Faced with an election next year. Mr. Kobl is desperately maneuver-ing to secure a "solidarity pact"

with labor unions that would effectively undo wage increases in the east of as much as 26 percent, agreed to in 1991, in exchange for a commitment to preserve certain unprofitable Industries:

But with unions balking, it remains far from clear that such a pact, which would be in the postwar German tradition of compromise

Even if it is, wage levels will remain high compared with those of neighboring Poland and the Czech Republic, and the cost of preserving unprofitable industries will weigh on sheady strained pubwill weigh on already strained public finances in Bonn.



its configuration may not be to Columbus'

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AMSTERDAM: Stemming the Outflow of Trading

(Continued from first finance page) desire. Amsterdam is to go halfway to matching SEAQ by letting big trades bypass the hoeklieden hut keeping their role in smaller deals. Under the new system, major op-

erators will post their own price quotations on a computer screen and be able to deal one-on-one within the bourse and with partners on other exchanges. This right will be restricted to share packages over a certain size, known as the wholesale limit, in the 30 most-active stocks. Anyone wanting to trade smaller

quantities, or any number of shares in the less-active issues, must soll use the bocklieden. Private investors, who account for about 12 percent of Amsterdam's trade, scent a raw deal for

the equities consumer. They fear the split will create a two-tier market leaving them on the bottom: Not only will they pay extra commission, but they also fear they will be at a disadvantage from not being able to see the prices the big

fish are dealing at "We're not exactly delighted." said Luc Burlage, spokesman of The Hague-based shareholders group VEB. "As far as 1 can see there's a real danger of different people paying different prices. And I know who'll come out of it worse off."

On the evidence, Amsterdam cannot afford to make small investors its top priority. Dutch pension funds alone have 650 billion guil-ders (\$348.97 billion) to invest, and it is Amsterdam's share of institutional investors large wholesale trades - those worth more than 1

London. This slumped to 33 per-cent of the total in 1991 from nearly 70 percent five years ago. Mr. Brouwer acknowledged that

the reforms reflected a conflict of interests between professionals

Officially, the booklieden back who want to move quickly and invisibly, and private investors who need time and the protection of a transparent market.

But he denied the reforms would harm retail investors, pointing out that hocklieden will be watching the on-screen transactions and taking account of these in pricing smaller deals. He said the new-style specialists would link the wholesale

and retail segments.

been worst hit in the fight with where to draw the line between a wholesale and a retail trade, but it will be set individually per issue and probably will depend on the number of shares dealt rather than

> the reforms as a vital step to safeguard Amsterdam's future. But privately many are bitter at the number of jobs that will disappear.

Mr. Brouwer confirmed the changes would cut by about half the bourse's current 250 hoeklieden and fewer than 10 of the current 22 specialist firms are likely to survive. But he said the bourse was exploring ways to soften the blow for those

thrown out of work. "They won't be

The bourse has not yet decided on the scrap heap." he said.

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Compaq Trims PC Prices 2 Others Follow Suit, More Cuts Likely

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
HOUSTON — Compaq Computer Corp. on
Monday eliminated list prices for its entire
product line and announced discounts of as
much as 20 percent on older personal computers and its new Pagemarq printers.

Two other PC makers, NCR Corp. and Unisys Corp., also said they were lowering prices.

To battle Apple Computer Co. and International Business Machines Corp., as well as its
archrival Dell Computer Co., Compaq also
introduced a multimedia desktop model that
includes an audio sound board, a CD-ROM
drive and a color monitor for a price it said was
"less than \$1,999."

Compaq said it would no longer publish

Company said it would no longer publish suggested list prices in the United States for its desktops, notebooks and printer products. Instead, it said, prices it gives will be "estimated street prices." It said it took the action "to provide end users with a closer representation

of actual buying prices."

The latest cuts, Compaq's first of the year, had been expected. Before the stock market opened Monday, Dell announced two new multimedia PCs, with suggested prices of \$1,499 and \$1,990.

Analysts said the aggressive moves by Com-paq were likely to touch off another round of price cuts by IBM, Dell and other companies in the battle for market share that Compaq started in the personal-computer industry last June.

"Despite all this discounting, Compaq's still way ahead of the curve," said Michael K. Kwatinetz, PC analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "They're in a very good position to grow now, especially since all the price squeezes are affective the second-like expension and Compage."

Besides cutting prices on older-model Intel Corp. 80386-based units to as little as \$749, Compaq also took aim at Dell, of Austin, Texas, on the issue of quality control. Compaq manufactures its entire product line. One reason Dell prices its product line more cheaply is that it obtains nearly complete PCs, printers and file servers from outside makers.

Recent Compaq ads have depicted a gluepot standing next to a Dell-branded product, suggesting inadequate quality control. Monday, Ross Cooley, Compaq's senior vice president for North America, asserted that the company's internal design and manufacturing teams gave consumers better value.

The two Texas giants, as well as IBM, are also challenging one another on service. Compaq said year warranty. IBM and Dell do not have similar warranties for their entire product lines.

PC and peripherals makers are announcing new products and discounts on older models well as for various trade shows and conferences in the next two months. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

litical sinecures.

ist balance sheet.

trying to list its stock on a capitalist bourse.

Four decades of socialist economics have

left companies a tangled web of social welfare

benefits, unrelated production units and po-

To prepare for an overseas listing, a team

of accountants from Hong Kong has been

working overtime here for several weeks to

bring capitalist order to the company's social-

Under Chinese accounting, the hrewery

looks in good shape compared with many

state enterprises. It generated export sales of

\$30 million last year and reported profits and taxes of 120 million yuan (\$21 million).

overseas investors as the company's entire tax

and regulatory framework will change once it gets foreign shareholders, which will make it

Brewery officials have posted huge notices

extolling the virtues of issuing shares and are

convinced the Issuing will be a powerful tool.

"Stocks can raise money without giving the enterprise a burden like loans do," Mr. Dong said, "When you issue stocks you don't have

worry about paying the money back."

might create new pressures for management.

cisms, that's a scientific way of advancing the

But he acknowledged that issuing shares

If stockholders have opinions or criti-

One of the major questions still to be

We haven't set how much ownership the

answered is how much power the new share-

holders will have compared to the current

state will maintain," Mr. Dong said. "That's

the 'X' in the equation. We have to appraise

the value of the state assets and then decide

eligible for certain benefits,

enterprise," he said.

owner - the government.

how many shares to issue."

But the figures are fairly meaningless to

Japanese Prodding ASEAN

ms

Liberalized Trade In Services Sought

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO - Japan is quietly pressing members of the Association of South East Asian Nations to do more lo liberalize various service industries ranging from shipping to construction, according to government officials

The government dispatched an unofficial mission to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand at the weekend, aimed at getting the four countries to improve their offers in the Uruguay Round of glob-

Led by Koji Tsuruoka, bead of services negotiations at the Foreign Ministry, the mission comprises trade, construction, transport and labor officials and will spend eight days in the four countries, mostly

in Singapore and Thailand. Services is one of the key trade areas being discussed in the Uru-guay Round that is not yet covered by the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade. Clashes over agriculture, mainly between the United States and the European Community, have delayed the conclusion of

the round by two years. Foreign diplomats here noted that while Japan had been reluctant to open its rice market in the farm negotiations in the Uruguay Round, it has played a leading role in the negotiations on services.

"Japan, the European Comminity and the United States have a common interest in getting a good services agreement," one diplomat said. Some countries, including the United States, are "dissatisfied with the quality of offers" from ASEAN countries in opening up their services sectors to foreign

compensors, the diplomat said.
With most public attention in the Uruguay Round focused on the continued agricultural impasse, diplomats said. ASEAN countries have so far managed to avoid being

more forthcoming in services. They know the round is not oing to break down because of Philippine banking or Malaysian insurance, one diplomat said.

Japanese officials agree. "ASEAN countries don't have much interest in participating in the service industry negotiations because their service industries are not very developed," a Japanese

China's Tsingtao Thirsty for Listing

JPY COUTE

QINGDAO, China - In 1903, Germany built a brewery in this beautiful east China seaside resort to slake the thirst of settlers flocking to an area China had been forced to cede to the Kaiser's imperial court.

Ninety years later, China's Communist leaders are set to sell shares in the brewery to foreign investors thirsty for a stake in the economic boom that is transforming the world's most populous country.

Tsingtao Beer, long China's premier brewand one of its best-known expons, has been picked by the government to be one of nine state-owned companies to sell sbares on the Hong Kong stock exchange as part of Beijing's economic reform drive.

Company officials agree with many West-ern analysts who think the brewery may be one of the easiest to bring to the market.
Unlike some of the socialist behemoths Beijing wants to list, Qingdao Brewery has

just 2,500 employees "Our size is small, our management is good, our product is well-known and we're simple to understand, so we're optimistic. Vice Director Dong Zhaowen boasted. "Our hrand is probably the best-known Chinese

name in the world." Indeed, China's leaders value the trademark so much that when they ordered a change to the Pinyin spelling of Chinese names — turning Peking into Beijing, for example — they left Tsingtao Beer alone, even though the town and the brewery itself both changed their spellings to Qingdao.

Tsingtao Beer has an enviable reputation at home as well as abroad, positioning it to take advantage of the growing domestic market.

A decade ago, seven out of every 10 bottles were shipped abroad to earn foreign exchange.

Now the figure is only about one in three,

at about 50,000 metric tons this year, with all growth coming from the newly wealthy con-

sumers of China. The domestic market is huge for us." Mr. Dong said. "One billion thirsty mouths. As the standard of living rises, people want to drink better beer. Tsingtao Beer's quality has

Last year the brewery produced 120,000 tons of beer and plans to make 150,000 tons this year. The goal is 300,000 tons by 1996. With the money raised from the expected stock oflening, the brewery plans to build a

no problem, so it's worth the extra money."

'Our size is small, our management is good, our product is well-known, so we're optimistic."

Dong Zhaowen, vice director

huge new plant capable of producing I mil-

lion tons a year. Officials expect China to hecome the world's largest beermaker early next century. when the country's annual beer output is expected to top 20 million tons.

Last year, China ranked third with 10 million tons, up 21 percent from 1991.

Already China's per-capita consumption of beer has shot up along with the rising

standard of living, to 7.3 liters (7.75 quarts) in

1991 from half a liter in 1979. Company officials think the power of the Tsingtao franchise will keep its beer in a leading position as domestic consumption and exports grow. Still, the brewery, like other Chinese state-

Flood Puts Pakistan Deep in Red

ISLAMABAD - Pakistan's budget deficit will balloon in the current fiscal year because of flagging tax revenue and the high cost of devastating floods last year, a government minister and World Bank officials said Monday.

Another factor has been the govcriment's failure to control spending despite an ambitious privatization policy that has included the sale of several unprofitable state enterprises, officials say.

The central hank has forecast a "dangerously high" deficit of 7.4 percent of gross domestic product for the fiscal year ending June 30, said the minister of state for economic affairs, Sardar Assef Ali.

Pedro Alba, a World Bank economist, said Sunday the deficit would exceed 7.5 percent of GDP, Senior government officials have warned it could hit 9 percent, versus an initial target of 5 percent.

In the year that ended June 30 1992, the deficit was 6.1 percent of GDP, down from 8.8 percent the previous year but well short of the target of 4.8 percent set by the International Monetary Fund as a condition for helping Pakistan, Mr. Alba said the deficit would

widen because of floods in the Punjab cotton-growing belt that cost the government an estimated \$2.5 hillion in losses and relief work. A government report has said the floods could slash the growth rate

to 4.0 percent this year, down from projections of 6.3 percent and an actual 7.6 percent last year. Mr. Alha said Pakistan needed

to examine its spending and boost tax revenue, which has been basically stagnant for five years.

"Innovative ways must be found to collect money," Mr. Ali said, adding that no one in Pakistan bad ever been convicted of tax evasion. Finance Minister Sartaj Aziz has said the government hopes to per-suade the IMF to postpone its 4.8 percent deficit target unul 1994-95.

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Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

General Electric Co.'s finance arm plans to become the first corporate borrower to borrow U.S. dollars on Southeast Asia's Dragon bond market, said the lead manager, Lehman Brothers Asia.

Kumagai Gumi Co. said it had cut its stake in Kumagai Gumi (Hong Kong) to 6.36 percent from 29.20 percent by selling 20 million shares to the unit's president and 60 million on the Hong Kong market; the gain of 8.5 billion yen (\$73 million) on the sale will be used to write off bad debts.

• The International Finance Corp. is planning to set up a joint-venture commercial bank in China, the South China Morning Post reported; the World Bank arm will take a 12.5 percent stake in the bank, which will have a mainland partner and registered capital of \$60 million, it said.

 Fiat SpA said its In eco unit agreed to allow Halla Engineering & Heavy Industry to build its trucks under license in South Korea.

China's advertising-industry turnover almost doubled last year to 6.78 billion yuan (\$1.2 hillion), while agencies jumped 42 percent to 16.683, and reforms should boost husiness, the official China Daily reported. · Denny's Japan Co., an affiliate of the U.S. restaurant chain, said it would double restaurant openings to 40 a year beginning in April because Japan's slump had made it easier to find land and employees.

 Nomura Real Estate Development Co. said it and O'Connor Group planned a \$275 million shopping center outside New York City for 1995. Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, UPI

Asia Squeezes Africa in Cocoa Market

GENEVA -- Major African cocon producers are being squeezed between low prices and competition from Indonesia and Malaysia, and with the collapse of price-support talks last week, the outlook is grim. Analysts said Asian producers,

with lower production costs and more developed infrastructures, appeared better placed to survive an era of low prices.

The real battle in coops is not between consumers and producers. It is between Africa and Southeast Asia," said a consumer delegate to the price talks. The implications of defeat for African producers already burdened by foreign debt and massive problems connected with the spread of AIDS could be horrendous, he added.

An analyst said: "It is clear that if these countries do not have enough income from cocoa you will see poli-tical unrest. If a soldier, for example,

W 11 75 75 75

is not receiving the wages he expects, it leads to unstable simutions."

Producers and consumers met in Geneva last week to try to agree on measures to support prices, which have fallen to their lowest levels since records bave been kept, after accounting for inflation. The talks centered on a plan to withhold up to 350,000 metric tons of cocoa from the market, but the two sides

failed to agree on who should pay for the program and what prices it should aim for. Delegates said the failure of the talks was mainly due to different philosophies of the two sides. Producers saw a pact as a means of raising prices while consumers wanted to stabilize them.

"We wanted to conclude an agreement not where prices would be stabilized at the pitiful levels of the last few years but go back up. said Kouame N'Guessan, a spokesman for the growers.

Cocoa has been depressed by buge stocks built up after a rapid expansion in production in the late 1980s. The surplus came after an earlier price boom and scientific advances that allowed trees to thrive in regions previously consid-

ered unsuitable. Production in Indonesia has risen tenfold in the last 10 years, to about 215,000 tons a year, and many believe output will reach 400,000 tons by the end of the decade.

Indonesia attended the talks as an observer but is not a member of the International Cocoa Organization, the group of producing and consuming nations holding them. Consumer delegates said indonesia appeared rejuctant to link itself too closely to bodies which might urge it to curb its expansion plans, Indonesia is also not a member of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance.

producer in the area and has more metric tons of cocoa.

than 200,000 tons in the last 10 years. Output is now showing signs of beginning to stabilize,

African exporters are led by the Ivory Coast, the world's largest producer, with annual output of around 730,000 tons, and Ghana, which is considered to have the highest-quality cocoa, and produces 280,000 tons a year.

Analysts said several African countries, including lvory Coast, had also been badly hit by a sharp fall in coffee prices that followed the collapse of an international pact involving export quotas in July 1989.

Commodity price-support pacts have generally not been successful over the long term. A previous attempt to boost cocoa prices esia is also not a member of the through a buffer stock in the late occa Producers' Alliance.

Malaysia is the other leading ganization holding around 250,000

Hong Kong Raises Fee for Registering Shares

HONG KONG - One of the great bargains in global finance, the fee for registering shares in Hong Kong, is about to jump by 50 percent - to three Hong Kong dollars (39 cents).

It would be the first increase since World War II, Albert Silva, secretary of the Federation of Sbare Registrars, which groups Hong Kong's 29 registrars,

Permission to raise the fee is being sought from the

Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Although it is subject to public consultation, it is not expected to face serious opposition.

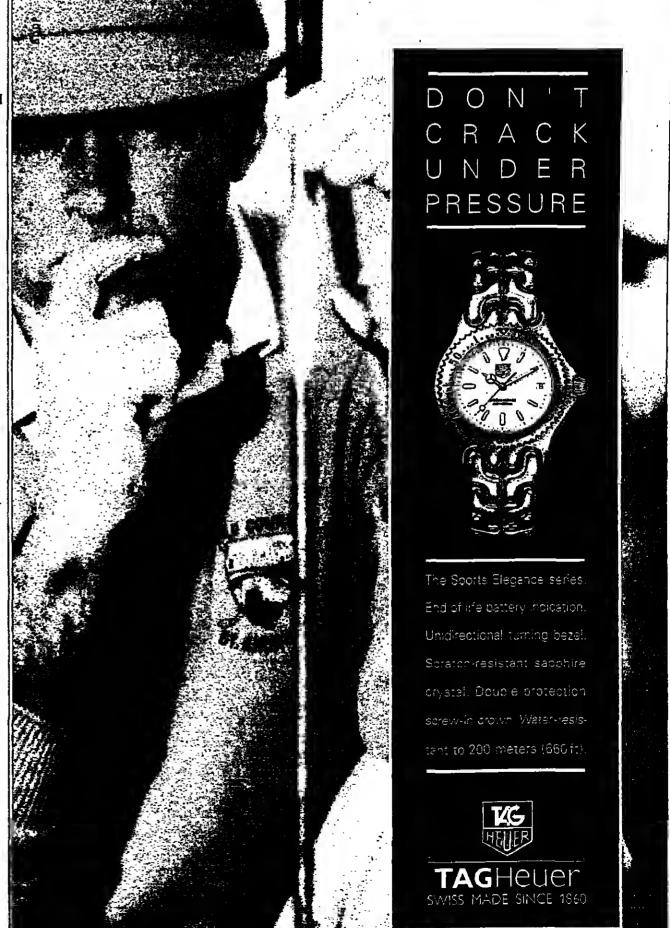
Registrars asked for the increase as they voiced support for a proposed change to stock-market rules would cut the time it takes to register share ownership from three weeks to two.

Once raised, the Hong Kong fee would be about equal to Japan's, one-third of those in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, and a fraction of the levies in London,

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that the world still has an awful lot to learn

You unly have to look around you to see

address opposite.

about conservation.

WWF World Wide Fund For Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund) International Secretariar, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Outside the industrialised west, no-one has to be told to respect their elders. It's as teachers. smiply the way society is organised.

Which is why WWF - World Wide Fund fur Nature tries to work with older people in the villages of the tainforests. With WWF's help, they learn to teach the younger members of their communities about conservation. In Kafue Flata, Zambia, it's Chief Hamusonde (93).

Chief Bakary (78), is our man in Anjavimihavsusna, northern Msdagascar.

In Ban Klong Sai, Thailand, we invoke the Venerable Papaaro Bhikkhu, sevantythree year old chief Buddhist mnnk.

This isn't just expediency, it's how WWF believes conservation projects ahould be run. Before you reach someone, we believe you have to learn from them.

We spend years visiting village after village, ralking to the people, listening to them. living with them, understanding how they live their lives.

Only then are we able to gain the confidence of the village elders. Once they realise we're on their side, our

elderly converts promute conservativo with a zeal that belies their years. "Unele" Prom ((8), 2nother of our That community leaders, tells us that he frequently

gets scolded when he starts telling people in the marker that they should leave the forests 2kme. But he gets results. Uncle Prom and his fellow villagers recently inanaged to prevent a new logging

concession, and set up 2 community forest where tree felling is now farhidden. Ninety-three year old Chief Hamusonde

also makes things happen.

Income from the Kafue Flats game reserve in Zambia is funding a school, a clinic and new water boreholes for the local villages. In Madagascar, seventy-eight year old Chief Bakary's village makes a profit by

selling fruit grown in their ocw tree nursery. More importantly. Chief Bakary's village now takes fewer trees from the rainforest because the nursery can provide firewood and poles for construction.

Not that we don't believe in catching them while they're young. WWF 21so organises special training courses to help teachers incorporate conservation into the curriculum. 20,000 primary teachers in Madagascar

have stready taken part.

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SPORTS HOCKEY

Very Hip Lithuanian Rookie Gives NHL Foes Fits

ew York Times Service

NEW YORK — Darius Kaspar aitis drove his new hlack BMW from Long Island to Manhattan a few weeks ago and parked it, ille-gally, at a curb. When he returned, the car was gone.

A police officer told Kasparaitis.

a defenseman for the New York Islanders, that the car might have been towed. When the 20-year-old rookie from Lithuania arrived at the car pound, he found his vehicle, and a long line of fellow motorists waiting to pay their fines.

I just say to guy. I play on Islanders; I must leave for Chicago in one hour, recalled Kasparaius, whose improving English isn't always perfectly phrased but is usually blunt in tone and clear in meaning. "I don't want to stand in line.

He say 'O.K., O.K., let's go. I pay money. Two hundred dollars."

But the team wasn't really going anywhere that night. Kasparaitis and his friends resumed their tour of the city, parking the car, illegally again, near the Waldorf Astoria. reity soon, another tow truck took it away. This time, Kasparaitis saw it and followed on foot.

"I running five blocks," Kasparaitis continued. "Say. 'Police! Give me car back! It's my car!" He ended up paying the same fine again to the same clerk, who asked why Kasparaitis missed his flight. "I say, 'Late my plane; somebody steal my car.' Kasparaitis said. "Big joke."

You could say Darius Kasparains and his money are easily parted, but that doesn't mean he's anyhody's fool. He's just new in these

ported from Sydney.

Сальегта.

parts, learning his way around this league and this country, spending money like a sailor on shore leave.

Other introductions make enemies. He kicked Philadelphia's Kevin Dineen in a fight and he knocked playing hockey like a sailor in a bar

Talented, feisty on the ice and a free spirit away from it, Kasparaitis hears the Nassau Coliscum fans chant his name and opposing play-ers curse it. He's one reason the Islanders, who beat the Washing-ton Capitals on Sunday, are interesting and improving, better than .500 with a chance to make the Stanley Cup playoffs for the first time in three seasons.

"He's got the world by a string," said Al Arbour, the Islanders' veteran coach, who can't talk about Kasparaitis long without smiling. "He is a piece of machinery." Kasparains has made friends with teammates like Derek King.

Mark Messier of the New York Rangers into a net with a cross check and he hit Boston's Stephen Heinze in the face with the butt end

And most of the Devils don't like him either. "He's young and it's going to catch up with him," New Jersey's Ken Daneyko said earlier this season. "You live by the sword, you die by it.

of his stick.

Kasparaitis is proud of the time he goaded Pittsburgh's elegant and peaceful Mario Lemieux into two stick fouls. "I was laughing," the Islander said. He wonders why some players aren't checked harder and more often.

"I don't understand why people mean here Big star, can't touch,"

"He likes to bug guys," said Benoit Hogue, a veteran forward.
"He'll sneak up behind you at practice and hit you in the back of the bead when you aren't looking. Datine is not shy " rius is not shy."

Kasparaitis was the first and only Lithuanian to play on the national team of the Soviet Union. He is the first Lithuanian to play in the

At the 1992 Olympic Winter Games in France, to represent the Unified Team, which ended up beating Canada for the gold medal, he had to sign away his eligibility to play any sport for a Lithuanian

You feel good when you win

Kasparaitis said. "Guys can't touch these persons? Lemieux, Mark Messier, Steve Yzerman, I like touch sometimes."

"He likes to bug guys," said Benoit Hogue, a veteran forward.

"He likes to bug guys," said Benoit Hogue, a veteran forward.

"He likes to bug guys," said Benoit Hogue, a veteran forward.

"He likes to bug guys," said Benoit Hogue, a veteran forward.

"After the leaders preded up in

with a two-year contract averaging \$450,000 per season.

never see price. Guys on team tell me 'You must save money.'"

He lives in an apartment with his

girlfriend. Their phone bill, with calls to Lithuania and Russia, is about \$1,000 per month. Earlier this season, he had to call his mother, Laima, after a game because she was worried about a

A Springtime Hot Spot

March Madness? It doesn't involve only college basketball.

The Patrick Division, the NHL's most competitive, became even tighter Sunday as the New York Islanders knocked off the Washington Capitals, 3-2, and the New Jersey Devils beat the Philadelphia Flyers 7-3

That catapulted the Devils over the Capitals into second place,
That catapulted the Devils over the Capitals into second place,
and moved the Islanders within a point of the fourth-place. New
York Rangers. The four teams are separated by only four points. "These are character-builders, and we need a lot of character for the run," said the Islanders' coach, Al Arbour, who added: "That's some division, isn't it?"

said Kasparaitis, "I have to call her and say 'I still live.'"
She is visiting now and attending games. Last Tuesday night, when Kasparaitis stopped a shot in a

story in a Lithuanian newspaper jured his knee and he was helped by that said the Devils wanted to kill trainers to the locker room. His mother left her seat.

"She come in my locker room and cry!" he said, shaking his head in amazement. "I say, "Mom, you do this again and you go home." Can't cry. it's hockey. It's my .

He recalled the time when he and his mother both cried and she sent him away from home. This was after Kasparaitis had left Lithuania at the age of 14 to play hockey for Moscow Dynamo. After his first year, he was homesick.

"I come home for holidays, I tell my mom, 'I don't want to play hockey and five with Russian peo-ple, "Kasparaitis recalled. "My morn cry and say: Go back. It's your job. Go back to Moscow. I go back. Cry. I was 15 years old. Now, I very thankful to my mom."

So are the Islanders. Aside from the rough stuff, Kasparnitis has no-table skill as a rusher and a passer who gets the puck out of trouble in his own end of the ice. "Down the line," said Arbour, "he's going to be an offensive-defensive combination.

For now, Arbour wants him to stick to defense.

Although he is listed as 5 feet II inches tall, Kasparartis appears

Despite his small size — he is listed at 187 pounds — he is the team's hardest body-checker, sometimes sending foes sprawling with hip checks from the blind side, a legal but old-fashioned tech-

Kasparaitis said his tactics are part of his calculation to build a

"ELLD

"I think they no like me," he said of his opponents. "First year, it's good. Second year, maybe people know me as good player, tough guy. When I come in NHL. I must sell my name: 'Kasparaitis, this guy is no easy player. This is hard play-ex.' Be ready for me. Hockey is man

Dast week, his agent, Mark Gandler, took Kasparaitis to a financial consultant to invest some money. Kasparaitis said be is not sure of his citizenship, although he wants a U.S. passport and carries a

He admits he is tired from the long NHL schedule, a common problem with European players in that the last two years have beer the best of his life, and that he has

English Soccer Club Censured for Riot

Compiled by Our Staff From Depatches LONDON - Manchester City replaced with gates. (AP. Reuters) was reprimanded Monday following the latest incident of crowd trouble to tarnish English soccer.

About 300 rowdies ran onto the field with three minutes left in Sunday's FA Cup quarterfinal against Tottenham, taunting visiting players and fighting with rival supporters. Play was interrupted for 13 min-

utes as police on horsehack moved in to restore order. Thirty-seven people were arrested.

The match was eventually resumed with Tottenham winning. 42 to advance to the semifinals.

The Football Association, English soccer's governing body, charged Manchester City with violating its rules on crowd behavior. The club, which has two weeks to

respond, could face a beavy fine or other disciplinary measures. A year ago, Birmingham was fined £50,000 (\$75,000) and ordered to play two matches behind closed gates after a 38-minute inter-

ruption in a match against Stoke. Sunday's referee, Ray Lewis, was also the referee at Sheffield's Hillsborough ground in 1989 when 95 people were crushed to death by a milling crowd at the Liverpool-Not-

tingham Forest FA Cup semifinal. "The biggest crumb of comfort is that nobody, it seems, was seriously hurt," said Lewis, "but it was the first time since Hillsborough that I've had a game with a crowd prob-

lem of this type." Officials from Manchester City. sional Footballers' Association all came out Monday against reinstalling fencing to separate spectators from the playing fields.

"A situation like that at Maine Road is always worrying," said the PFA's chief executive. Gordon Taylor, "But I don't think it is a reason to go back to heavy policing and fences. We want to avoid a situation fences. We want to avoid a situation where football grounds go back to last season, had two hits and drove being concentration camps."

After the Hillsborough tragedy. in which many fans were crushed against fences, the government or a 12-7 victory at Chandler, Arizona

Bites Again

The Shark

MIAMI - Greg Norman dered fences to be taken down or didn't produce any final-round pyrotechnics at the Doral Ryder Open, but in its ■ Australia. Colombia Win own way his carefully she-Strikers Anthony Milicic and parded four-stroke victory was Paul Agostino scored in the second as impressive as any of the allhalf as Australia beat Russia, 3-1. or-nothing charges with which he bas built his image. on Monday to become the first team to advance to the quarterfi-nals of the World Youth Champi-

Playing well within himself. onship. The Associated Press re-Norman sbot a 2-under-par 70 on Sunday to close out a re-markable 72-bole perfor-Earlier, F1FA suspended Russian striker Vladimir Bestchastnykh for mance of 23-under-par 265. two weeks for failing to come to shattering the tournament re-cord by five strokes over a per-Australia for the championships. Colombia eliminated Cameroon fectly conditioned and defanged Blue Monster course, from contention with a 3-2 victory

Left in the self-proclaimed Great White Shark's wake were Paul Azinger and Mark McCumber at 269, David Frost at 270 and Sandy Lyle at 272. Niek Faldo and Fred Couples tied for sixth a 273. Tom Kite was alone in eighth at 275, while Jack Nieklaus finished with a 73 to tie for 10th at 277.



Darius Kasparaitis and goalie Glenn Healy foiled Washington's Peter Bondra as the Islanders tightened the race in the Patrick Division.

Blyleven and Marshall Impress

So far so good for Bert Blyleven

Australia is 2-0 in Group A, with

Russia and Colombia 1-1 and Cam-

eroon 0-2, Russia and Colombia

will battle for the second spot in the

section when they play in Sydney on Thursday. The top two teams

from each of four groups advance

to the quarterfinals of the 16-na-

tion under-20 championships.

and Mike Marshall. Both veterans are trying to impress early in spring training to win a job on a major-league roster.

two shutout innings to help the er of the year. Twins beat Boston, 12-7, Sunday at "I'm not near ort Myers, Florida

Blyleven, 41, needs 13 victories to reach 300 in his major league career. He was 8-12 for California last season with a 4.74 earned-run

average in 24 starts. Blyleven last pitched for Minne-

with a 15-12 record. in two runs for Seattle, but it wasn't enough as Milwaukee scored eight

For every case of a veteran trying man whose production has deto hang on in spring training, there is also a prospect trying to stick.

Tim Salmon drove in two runs an agreement with the Expos. with a single in the seventh inning as California rallied to beat Oak-Blyleven, attempting to make a land, 7-6, in Tempe, Arizona, Salm-comeback with Minnesota, pitched on was the 1992 minor league playland, 7-6, in Tempe, Arizona, Salm-

> over-aggressive that always kills me." Salmon said. "That's what happened when I popped up with the bases loaded.

Manager Buck Rodgers said Salmon will not only be the Angels' starting right fielder and No. 3 hitsota in 1988, having helped the ter, but he figures to get 300 to 400 Twins win the World Series in '87 at-bats. at-bats.

The Montreal Expos said they had decided not to keep free-agent Kal Daniels.

nounced they planned to sign Dan- year split contract." iels to a minor-league contract. But

clined because of knee problems, wasn't aware his agent had reached

"Evidently, Kal had already had an offer from the Cleveland Indians," said the Expos' general man-ager, Dan Duquette. "He felt we should be paying him what the Init that way."

Daniels now remains a free

The Colorado Rockies reached agreement on a one-year contract with right-hander David Nied, the first pick in the expansion draft and the last remaining unsigned player on their 40-man roster. Nied, who is expected to be the Rockies' No. 1 piteber this season, al Daniels.

Earlier, the Expos had anBob Gebhard, called a "basic, one-

Nied stands to earn \$150,000 this Daniels, an outfielder-first base- year, according to his agent.

SIDELINES

Senna Driving for McLaren

LONDON (AP) — Ayrton Senna, the three-time world champion who had threatened to sit out the Formula One season, ended weeks of suspense Monday by agreeing a MeLaren team cars in this weekend's season-opening South African Grand Prix. Senna and American newcomer Michael Andretti will be McLaren's drivers in the opening race, the team said in a brief statement.

"I'm not nervous, but it's being dians had offered, but we didn't see A Paris-Dakar-Paris Race

PARIS (AP) - The Paris-Dakar road race, considered by many to be the ultimate test of endurance for man and machine, will become a round-trip race this year, organizers said Monday.

The race, to start Dec. 30 in Paris, will take car, motorcycle and truck drivers on a 12,000-kilometer (7,500-mile) route through France and Spain, then Morocco and Mauritania, and head back to France through Algeria, finishing on Jan. 17, 1994, on the Champs Elysèes in Paris.

For the Record

Jeresny Tree, 67, trainer of four English classic winners and 1985 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe victor Rainbow Quest, died after a long illness. (Reuters)

Bonaly and Lu Top **Prelims in Skating**

PRAGUE — Three-time European champion Surya Bonaly took advantage of a mediocre performance by Nancy Kerrigan of the United States to finish first in the first group of women's qualifications Monday at the World Figure Skating Championships. China's Chen Lu, with six triple jumps, topped the

other group with Ukraine's Oksana Baiul second.
Bonaly, too, landed six triple jumps while Kerrigansingled her opening jump, then fell hard on her second
jump, a triple lutz. She also stepped out of a doubletriple combination.

Twelve skaters from each group advanced to the final round, which begins Friday.

Among the men. Canadians Kurt Browning and Elvis Stojko won the new qualification rounds with top performances that sent them into the main competi-tion later in the week as gold medal contenders.

The actual championships begin Tuesday with the ice dance and pairs technical program.

The qualification rounds were added to handle the overflow of competitors from new countries. From fields of more than 40 skaters each, the men's and women's fields are being pruned to 24 each.

UH OH.

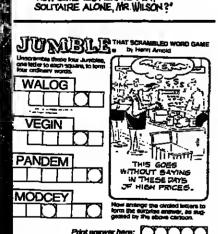
their first season here. But he said no real problems or wornes.

"Win world junior championwith worth juntor champions. Ship, win Olympic Games, play ir world championship," be said, going over the last 15 months. "Then drafted by New York Islanders Come and see America. Play in NHL Unbelievable! Hockey is a great life."

DENNIS THE MENACE



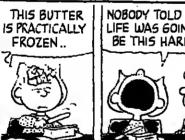
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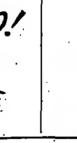






CALVIN AND HOBBES







WIZARD of ID



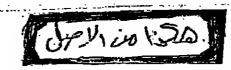


REX MORGAN





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Bryant Reeves of host Oklahoma State (19-7, 8-6) had 28 points and nine rebounds. But Walters turned the game for Kansas (24-5, 11-3). The senior guard hit back-toback 3-pointers in a span of 30 seconds to start a 10-2 run that saw the Jayhawks turn a 65-59 deficit into a 69-67 lead with 5:20 to play. His final 3-pointer, and fifth of the day, came with 2:22 left and gave the Jayhawks a 74-72 lead.

No. 13 New Orleans 73, Arkensas State 59: Reggie Garrett came out of a slump in the Sun Belt Conference semifinals in Biloxi. Mississippi, scoring 14 of his 18 points in the second half as the Privateers (26-2) won their 14th in a row. The top-seeded Privateers will play No. 2 seed Western Kentucky on Monday for the tournament title and an automatic NCAA tournament hid. Western Kentucky (23-5) beat South Alabama, 83-73, in the other semifinal.

No. 20 Massachusetts 75, St. Bonsventure 62: Derek Kellogg's career-high 19 points helped Massachusetts (21-61 survive a shaky start in the Atlantic 10 quarterfinals in Philadelphia.

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SPORTS BASK

The Knockdowns Before the Rematch

Interim Boxing Cards Set

By Michael Martinez New York Times Service

Hot Spot

1 - 10 -

NEW YORK - The morning after boxing crowned a new welterweight champion, it emerged from behind closed doors with some very big - and in some cases uninspiring - fights that will unfold over the next six months.

It will likely all end with a Rid-Ack Bowe-Evander Holyfield rematch on Sept. 10 in Las Vegas. But as a prelude, fight fans will have to live with the prospect that a real pretender will challenge Bowe for his heavyweight title.

Bowe versus Jesse Ferguson, or Bowe versus Alex Garcia, are not appealing, but after nightlong neotiations were done, that's what Rock Newman, Bowe's manager, was announcing Sunday along with the expected date for Holyfield-

Bowe, who a month ago knocked out Michael Dokes in a fight that was short on intrigue, will first light either the unranked Ferguson or Garcia (No. 4 in the World Boxing Association) on May 22 at one of three possible sites: Washington, Atlantic City, New Jersey, or Port-

land, Oregon.

Meanwhile, Holyfield, who lost his title to Bowe in November in a scintillating 12-rounder, will have his own warm-up in June against a top 10 opponent to be determined

at a site to be decided Then, it will be Bowe-Holyfield II. But Newman's announcement of all these developments was only one element of a Sunday that incinded ducling Manhattan news conferences by promoters maneu-vering for the best spots on the calendar.

Newman laid out his plans in the early morning. Later, Don King introduced his May 8 heavyweight title card between Lennox Lewis. the World Boxing Council paper champion, and Tony Tucker. But then King also said that his garded as the best ponud-forpound fighters in the world, would

be on Sept. 9. That's one day before the Bowe-Holylield rematch is set to take place. It's also one week earlier than the date King had announced Samrday night, even before Whitaker took James (Buddy) McGirt's WBC

welterweight title on a unanimous decision in Madison Square Garden. Bowe-Holyfield II should do well, but what about Bowe-Ferguson or Bowe-Garcia on HBO? Ferguson has a 19-9 record, but he spoiled Mercer's chance at a title

fight with Bowe by winning a onan-imous decision from Mercer on Ferguson's victory earned him all of \$10,000.

"Jesse Ferguson has picked up steam," Newman said with a straight face. "He's a real Rocky Ferguson, though, might have

been the last person to find out that

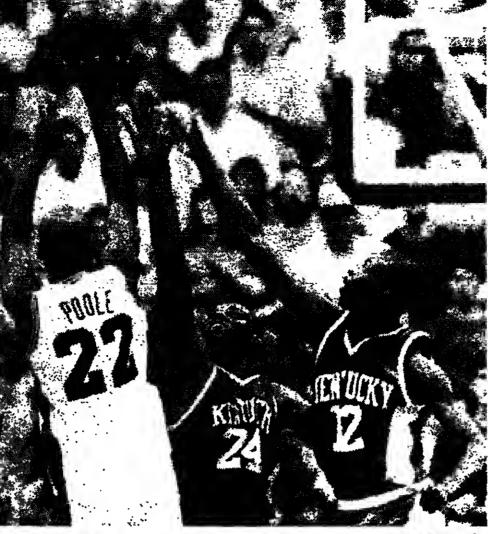
he's suddenly a contender. New-

man had to ask a reporter for the fighter's telephone number. Newman met through the night with Holyfield's promoters, Dan Duva and the rap performer Ham-mer, before deciding on the prelim-inary fights leading up to the big

He said they had hoped to arrange a Bowe-Holyfield fight in June but felt that two other payper-view events - one of them a George Foreman-Tommy Morrison bout - plus the National Basketball Association playoffs would have made it a difficult sell. July was out because it remains an unknown

antity as a pay-per-view date. Even so, September is full on the calendar, too. The National Football League regular season begins Sept. 5, and the United States Open tennis finals are Sept. 12. Then, of course, there is Chavez-Whitaker. Newman is interested in putting

on Bowe's defense against either



Stacey Poole of Florida rose over Jamal Mashburn (24) and Rodrick Rhodes but visiting Kentucky won the Southeastern Conference game, 85-77, although Mashburn didn't score in the second half.

Ferguson or Garcia in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington or at the Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland, or in Atlantic City. But he said that Portland remains a possibility. Bowe trained in Bend, Oregon, at one time and the money for a fight there has already

been offered. They've gone Bowe crazy out there." Newman said, "and they want to bring a heavyweight cham-pion fight to Portland."

Newman anended King's news conference and listened as the promoter conducted his usual rambling monologue. But when it was over, he sounded neither impressed nor concerned about King's upcoming shows.

"Don King is a great promoter," Newman said, "but as great as he is he can't make a compelling argu-ment that he's promoting the heavyweight champion of the

MEN'S SUPER-G

MERTS SUPER-G Susday, in Aspes, Colorada; 1, Kietii Andre Aomodi, Norwey, 1 minute, 17,81 seconds; 2, Stefant Eberharten, Austria, 1; (201; 3, Contel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1; (8.15; 4, Hannes Knows, Austria, 3; (8.16); 5, Oter Kristian Furni-tetti, Mahres, 1,118 (9.5)

Kynouse, Adath's, 118.14; 5, Oler Kristian Furth ; selft, Norwery, 1;18.20; 6.

4. Many Giroridelli, Liosembours, 1;18.31; 7.
Front Helmer, Switzerland, 1;18.20; 8. Markus Wassmeler, Germany, 1;18.49; 7. Tobian Hellman, Sweden, 1;18.20; 110) Horald Christian Strond Hilsen, Norwey, 1;18.30; 11, Josef Polis, Iody, 1;18.51; 12, Marca Henral, Switzerland 1;18.59; 13. Doniel Codelli, Switzerland, 158.59; 18. Doniel Codelli, 158.59; 18. Doni

mory, 672; 5. Gunther Moder, Austria, 601. 6. Alle Skoordol, Norwoy, 48; 7. Potrick Prilieb, Austria, 454; 8. Yornos Feedoe, See-les, 445; 9. Jon Elnor Thorses, Norwoy, 377; 9. William Besse, Switzerland, 375.

SOCCER .

WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP Gross A Comercon 2 Colombia 3 Australia 3, Russia 1

SECOND TEST

CRICKET

SKHING

 King was in top form, Johnette Howard of the Washington Post reported. By the time he was done iding his card, he had referred to Coppin St. 80, Delaware St. 53;
The nation's longest winning streak
continued as Coppin State (22-8)
won its 16th straight, with Stephen
Stewart scoring 24 points in the
MEAC championship game.
NE Louissana 80, Texas-San An-Paul Revere, Lord Acton, Winston Churchill and sundry philosophers and made the rather Freudian slip of saying Tucker-Lewis was all

about "pros and conning." When King was through, he'd entertained the packed room. But the satisfied expression on New-man's face had hardly changed.

Tennessee St. 75: The Moccasins (26-6) ended East Tennessee's 14-**Woe Is Moe** game Southern Conference tournament winning streak and avenged a loss in the 1992 title game. Chatta-

The NCAA's Race Is On

Tennessee-Chattanooga, NE Louisiana

It was a day for low-profile pro-

Sure, top-ranked North Carolina

grams, one of the last of the season.

beat No. 8 Duke, 83-69, and No. 6

Arizona downed Stanford, 94-80.

No. 7 Kansas finished the Big

Eight regular season by edging No. 21 Oklahoma State. 74-73.

Most of those teams will be in

the National Collegiate Athletic

Association tournament, but none

of them clinched spots on Sunday.

Tennessee-Chattanooga, Coppin

State and Northeast Louisiana did.

Chattanooga won the postseason

ournament in the Southern Con-

ference, the Mid-Eastern Athletic

tournament went to Coppin State

and Northeast Louisiana won the

Already in the tournament are

No. 2 Indiana, winner of the Big Ten, and No. 6 Arizona, which has

clinched the Pacific-10 otle. The

lvy League champion, Penn. also has made the 64-team field, which

will be announced on Sunday, as

have Coastal Carolina in the Big

South and Tennessee State of the

Berths in the Metro Atlantic Co-

lonial Athletic, Missouri Valley, Sun Belt and West Coast were to be

Tennessee-Chattanooga 86, E.

nooga, which led by as many as 22 points in the opening half, has won 10 straight and 22 of 24, with the two

losses by a combined three points.

Coppin St. 80, Delaware St. 53:

tomo 66: Ryan Stuart had 23 points

and 11 rebounds for Northeast

Louisiana, which, playing at home,

decided Monday night.

Southland crown.

Ohio Valley.

And Coppin State Win Tournament Bids

Conference tournament. Northeast

No. 3 Michigan 87, Michigan

State 81: Juwan Howard got five of

his 19 points in overtime for Michi-

gan (24-4, 13-3 Big Ten), an NCAA

finalist last year that is hoping for a top seeding this March. Host Mich-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

gan took a quick 79-76 lead on

Chris Webber's free throw and

Howard's lay-in in overtime, then Howard made three of four free

throws to make it 82-76 with 2:35

points, and Jalen Rose added 20.

Shawn Respert got 27 points for Michigan State (14-11, 6-10).

Kentucky (23-3, 13-3 Southeast-

ern) blew most of a 17-point sec-

ond-half lead before making 12

free throws in the last five minutes

Jared Prickett made five free

throws down the stretch and Travis

Ford added three to finish with 23 points. Jamal Mashburn, scoreless

from the field in the second half,

at Florida (16-10, 9-7).

Webber led Michigan with 21

No. 4 Kentucky 85, Florida 77:

(26-4), winner of 12 in a row, set a

school record for victories.

won its fourth straight Southland when he took only one shot, had 16

points for Kentucky.

No. 6 Arizona 94, Stanford 80:

Ed Stokes matched his career-high with 24 points and Ray Owes add-

ed a career-high 19 for the visiting Wildcats (22-3, 15-1 Pac-10). Stokes, who made 14 of 18 free

throws, grabbed 12 rebounds and

Owes got 15 to help Arizona dominate the boards — it had 39 rebounds to 25 for Stanford (7-21, 2-

14), which lost for the 21st time this

season, the most in the 78 years the

No. 7 Kansas 74, No. 21 Oklaho-

ma State 73: Rex Walters had a

career-high 27 points, with three 3-

pointers in the closing minutes of a

game matching the Big Eight's top two teams and its top two players.

school has played basketball.

PHILADELPHIA — Doug Moe, his team coming off a 56-point loss, was fired Sunday night as coach of the Philadel-phia 76ers of the NBA.

The team will be coached for the rest of the season by Moe's assistant, Fred Carter Moe, the NBA coach of the year in 1987-88 with the Denver Nuggets, was hired in May and had 41/2 years to go on his

Today's

Appears on Page 10

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NBA Standings EASTÉRN CONFERENCE 32 24 28 27 24 32 19 37 16 40

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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

77 22 21 18—88
Booten 22 33 22 24—88
Wilkins 5-19 1-2 17, Douoherth 9-12 6-7 22;
bringda—Cleveland 45 IWilkins, Douoherth 701, Boston 54 (Portsh 111, Assista—Cleveland 45 IWilkins, Douoherth 701, Boston 54 (Portsh 111, Assista—Cleveland 72 (Brandon 71, Boston 22 (Porojetos 8).

LA Clippers 21 27 25 24—95
Orlando 22 24 28 28—95
Marraing 6-20-6-7 18, Vought 5-10-5-6 17; O'tlend 5-19-5-8 22. Anderson 14-21 6-8 34, Reheated—Los Anseles 81 (Monthing 91), Orlando 57 (O'Neol 15), Assista—Los Angeles 24 (Moloston 18), Orlando 31 (Skiles 21, Detroit 12 23 28—96
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Milwasitee 24 28 29 18—97
Lohous 5-14 2-3 14, Edwards 6-15 2-2 14, Nicrodock 10-20 5-6 25, Roberts 6-7 1-1 14, Reheated—Detroit 31 (Radman 25), Millwaukee 31 (Assista—Detroit 22 i Thomas 81, Milwaukee 21 (Assista—Detroit 22 i Thomas 81, Milwaukee 21

54 (Avent 121, Asslets—Detroit 22 | Thomos III.
Alliwoukoe 21 (Asurdock V).
Pertiand 27 26 36 38—113
Gelden State
Rebinson 9-16 2-2 18, Porter 10-16 1-2 22.
Strickland 8-14 2-2 18, Alexander 9-14 4-5 23.
Gelline 4-11 4-6 11. Rebounds—Portland 58
WWilliams 10-1, Gelden State 57 (Alexander 111.
Assluts—Portland 21 | Strickland 141. Gelden
State 27 | Exercused 64. State 27 (Sprewell 6).
Indiana

29 21 34 21— 99

Micanii

Schrempt 10-18-625. Smitss 9-142-320, Allier
7-12-4-21; Lane 11-18-2-4-24, Rice 6-15-9-10 22, Selkoty 7-15-6-7-20. Rebeards—Indiana 39

Ischrempt 99, Micanii 55 (Lone, Rice 19). Assists—Indiana 26 | Richardson 12), Micani 19

(Smith 8).

Choriotte

21 20 30 24—185

LA Lotters

Johnson b-15-4-20, Moorning 10-17-11-27-A

Green 5-11 7-8 17. Worthy 11-19 3-3 25. Rebounds—Choriotte 9 (Johnson, Mourning
11). Los Ampeles 56 1A, Green 13). Assista—
Choriotte 31 (Bodues 12), Los Angeles 28

Threath 10).

ESCORTS & CUIDES

The Associated Press' pull, with the space votes in narreallieses, records forward Merch 7, total points head on 25 points for a first-place vote torough each pulat for a 29th-place vote min pravious rankings. 1, North Carolina (97) 2, Indiana (41 1, Michigan (2) 74.0

9, Seton Hall
10, Florida St.
11. Cincinnati
12. Wake Forest
13. New Orleans Arkonsts 10. Purdue
19. UNILV
20. Alexandriusette
21. Ciklohema St.
22. Xovier, Ohio
23. Tokane
24. New Mexico St.

Major College Scores Konses 74, Oklehomo St. 73 TOURNAMENTS

Atjustic 16 Conference
First Reseal
Messachusetts 75. St. Bontventure 62
Rhode Island &f. George Westlandton 1
St. Jaseph's 71. Rubers 76
Temple 80. West Vironia 83
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East Carolina SS. N.C.-Wilminston SO.

James Madison 78. American U. 41

ECAC Usefale New York

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Rochester Tech 105. Homilton SS.

est Conference

Niciora 64. Comente de Pirst Rosea Pirst Rosea Cleveland St. 64. W. Illinois SS Ill.-Chicaso 64. War-Green Bay 43 Valoprones 23. N. Illinois 75 Wright St. Ve. E. Illinois 75 Wright St. Ve. E. Illinois 75 Midd-Eastern Athletic Continu Compile St. 80. Debyears 84. 53 Attagant Vattey Continues Cantinues (filnois St. 68. Dropts 89 S. Illinois St. 68. Dropts 89 S. Illinois 74. SW Missouri St. 68 Peach Belt Conference Cicumpingship S.C.-Aliken 64, Augusta 60 Southern Conterence Championship

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Southland Conference
Championship
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Son Belt Conference

HOCKEY

NHL Standings Serbersond 1:18.59; 13. Donlel Codurt. Switzen's lond, 1:18.57; (fee) Pout Actolo, Switzen's lond, 1:18.57; 15. Assert Linburgs. Norwork, 1:18.54. Switzen's LES CONFARENCE
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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Division
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Philadelphia
New Jersey
Galley (18). Recchi (4) 7: Sorr (5). Richer
(26) 2. Serrok (20). Neldermayer (7). Guerin
(11). Peliterin (7). Sarts on sed.-Philodelphia
(on Terrari) 6-13-25. New Jersey (on Soderstrom) 11-17-14-42.
R.Y. Istanders

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King (32), McImils (8), Hosse (37); Pivonka (18), Horcher (25), Shots on soj-New York (nn Beoupre) 8-3-20, Washington (on Hebry) 5-11-9-25.

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Govio (4), Saets an edgl—Detroit on Cosey,

Watchiel) 10-11-13-2. Minnesore (en Chevel
duel 5-15-24. doe1 5-6-15-24

SECOND TEST
Wew Zented vs. Austrolia, ft.
Mendoy, is Writington
New Zentend 1st Innings: 229
Australia 1st Innings: 210-7
Result: Morth Groves,
Australia loads series, 1-0. TENNIS. VIRGINIA SLUMS OF FLORIDA in Detrur Bench, Florida Singles, Final Statt Graf | 1). Cermann, def. Aran Statt Graf (1), Germann, def, Aranix cher Vicorio (2), Spoin, 6-4, 6-3, CHAMPIONS CUP Is issiles Walls, Californio Siebjes, final Jim Courier (1), U.S., def, Woyne Fe [14], South Africa, 6-3, 6-1,

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IClima (27), NacTovish (8), DeBrus (4), Courtens (7), Coudress (3) 2, Kala (18) 2, Shots on sept—Edmonton (on Irbe) 1748—34. Son Jose (on Tugnuti) 497—22. POOTBALL
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International Herald Tribune

ART BUCHWALD

Royal Cellular Pains

WASHINGTON — Scientists If you hold the phone right up age finding out more and against your ear lobe, it seems to do more about the dangers of cellular phones. In England they have recently discovered that the phone can even affect members of the

royal family. Sir Button Katzen confirmed this in studies he conducted on the M-1 motorway

where he lismember of the royal family talking to a commoner friend. Transcripts of these conversa-

tions made available by members of the vigilant British Buchwald

press indicate that the car phone created a lot of static for the users. While delivering a paper he had written for the British Cellular Medical News, Sir Burton said, 'Holding the phone too close to the royal ear can cause severe giddiness and make the palms sweat.

"Is this only true of members of the royal family." Sir Burton was

We're not sure because they were the only ones we could experiment on. We do know that both Prince Charles and Princess Diana have palpitations when they talk to their loyal subjects,"

"What makes them utter so much gibberish? "It could be the cellular battery.

Lillian Gish, in Will. Founds an Arts Award

NEW YORK — Lillian Gish left an estate of \$10 million, stipulating that most of it shall be used for an annual award in the performing

Gish died on Feb. 27 at the age of 99. Her 19-page will provides 20 individuals, including relatives, friends and an employee with about \$1 million in bequests ranging from \$5,000 to \$250,000. Gish also stated in the will that the remaining estate he used to establish The Dorothy and Lillian Prize." in memory of herself and her sister. also a screen star, who died in 1968.

against your ear lobe, it seems to do old things to you while you are driving.

"How did you arrive at your con-

"I noticed that something strange was going on in the royal household. Nobody made any calls from the palace, but as soon as they jumped into their cars they began chattering away. I asked myself. why was all the communication reserved for their cars?

"Then it dawned on me that the royals had become addicted to cellular and found that using a phone was more exciting than riding a

Another questioner asked Sir Burton if he considered cellular phones security risks.

He responded, "They might be for the average person, but hardly for the royal family. Who in England would dare reveal private regal conversations with family

"But are you saying that a cellular phone can cause damage to the monarchy Only if Prince Charles or Prin-

cess Diana is put on hold." "What would you advise the

rovals to do? I'd suggest that if they have to place a personal call they should stop at a service station and use a

pay phone."
"That would solve a lot of problems, but you are going to need more evidence to prove that cellular phones are breaking up British

"My problem is that Buckingham Palace is not cooperating. wanted Fergie, the Duchess of York, and her husband, Andrew, to take a spin around Wales and see how the cellular phone affected them. Unfortunately, Queen Elizabeth has ordered all phones taken out of the palace cars because they have been causing her a royal pain

The British Cellular Telephone Association denied that car phones were responsible for the chaos at Buckingham Palace. A BCTA spokesman said, "Cellular phones don't kill monarchies -heirs to the throne do.

Forecast for Wednesday through Enday

Drew Barrymore, Hollywood Trash Novel

By Bernard Weinraub Yes York Times Service

L OS ANGELES — At the age of 7, playing the little girl in "E.T.," she became a movie star. After that, it was all downhill. She began drinking — at 9. At 10, she was out on the club circuit with her mother, and smoking pot. By 12 she was snorting cocaine. At 14, there was a

"It's strange, very strange, how I survived with the upbringing I had, the life I led," says the 18-year-old Drew Barrymore. "I sort of had to take care of myself my whole life. I know it's hard to believe, hut I am actually now a well-rounded, somewhat normal - not entirely normal person." She laughs. "I really have no idea of what growing up in a normal household is like." With her chaotic life and her illustrious, dysfunctional

family. Drew Barrymore's saga sounds like a trash novel. But it's a Hollywood trash novel. And, despite it all, she seems to be on the edge of stardom once again. In her latest film. "Gunerazy." about two young lovers on a crime spree, Barrymore was lavishly praised by critics. Vincent Canby, in The New York Times, wrote that she "gives the kind of performance that can transform a sweetly competent actress into a major screen personality."

Last year, her performance in "Poison lvy," a film-noir sexual thriller in which she plays a girl who seduces just about everyone in sight, seized the attention of critics. Earlier this year, she played the title role in (what else?) ABC's "Amy Fisher Story." the highest rated of the three television versions. "I have some talent," she says. "I'm not a good actress. But I have an ability for adapting characters and turning into other people.

Barrymore's tempestuous life could be seen as preparabarrymore's tempestuous life could be seen as prepara-tion for the bad-girl roles she has played recently. "That which doesn't kill you makes you stronger, and Drew is definitely strong," says J. J. Harris, her agent at the United Talent Agency. "She really has a head on her shoulders to go along with the gift that God gave ber, which is frequentaccompanied by psychosis and craziness. Drew is very

together. She's ready. She's going to be a star."

Tamra Davis, the director of "Guncrazy," says the actress repeatedly called and pleaded for the part of Anita. a sullen, volatile teenager who takes up with the wrong guy. "I saw her and knew she was perfect." Davis says. 'You could see she's been through a lot, and the world has not been easy to her. And yet she has this incredible vulnerability. She's so determined to prove that she's worthy of the Barrymore name."

Of the role, Barrymore says: "Anita was very close to home for me. Not that I was so much like her, I'm not, But I had the best understanding of her than any character I've ever played in my life."

The actress, seated in her publicist's office on Wilshire Boulevard, has the fine-boned face and skin of a 1930s film star. Surprisingly diminutive, almost frail, she sips diet soda, smokes a lot and, as a teenager who has endured more than many adults, seems unusually determined when it comes to discussing her career.

She attributes her survival, in part, to a psychotherapist, Dr. George Blair, at a private drug and rehabilitation facility in Van Nuys, where she was hospitalized early in her teens. The actress says she was treated by him for five years. and she still returns to see him periodically. "Technically, I suppose, it's not therapy," she says, "It's expressing myself and getting really good feedback from a person I trust," Barrymore has trusted few people in her life. She speaks



Barrymore: "An ability for turning into other people."

fondly, if a little distantly, about her mother, Ildiko Jaid Barrymore, who is estranged from her father, John Barrymore Jr., a failed actor and recluse. The couple broke up before Drew was born in 1975.

"My mother and I speak once in a while," she says, "We love each other, but we sort of lead our own lives. Basically. I've been my own person since the time I was 7. When I got older. I sort of thought my mom was so cool, She was an English major. She used to read me Dostovevsky and Henry Miller at night, and we listened to Jim Morrison in

the morning. Not 'Sesame Street.'

Her mother, a struggling actress, lives in Los Angeles and occasionally works as a restaurant hostess.

Of her father, she speaks without bitterness and with

some sympathy. "I speak to my father at random, maybe once a year," she says. "Where he is, I don't know. My father is what you might call politely a free spirit. He doesn't believe in owning belongings or owning shoes or living in a specific place. My father can barely take care of himself so he was totally incapable of taking care of other people." She takes a long drag on her cigarette. Except for

smoking and quaffing diet drinks, she says she has avoided other addictions — drugs and alcohol — for years. "My other additions—ungs and according to the was so good and yet, like, he screwed it all up." she says. "I'm not a quitter. I have a hard time with what he did. Believe me, whatever

structure I have now did not come from him." She has a half-brother whom she hasn't spoken to in years. "His name is John Barrymore, and he has a son. His name is -guess what? They should get some originality in the male department of the family.

The male department — indeed the whole family — seemed cursed and blessed. Her grandfather John was the greatest Hamlet of his day and starred in movie classics like "Grand Hotel" and "Twentieth Century." Her greatuncle Lionel (who was also in "Grand Hotel") and greataunt Ethel headed what was virtually the royal family of the American stage and screen in the first half of the 20th

By legend, the Barrymores were descended from junerant Elizabethan players and vaudevillians. But the Barrymore legend was also stamped by alcoholism, drug addic-tion and out-of-control behavior. Drew's father, while dashing, had a modest screen career that was shattered by a series of drug arrests.

There is a strong familial resemblance: Davis says she is "amazed" how much the young actress looks like photo-graphs of Lionel, Ethel and John. Barrymore says of her llustrious ancestors: "They were geniuses, but they were crazy. I believe it is genetic. I was somehow destined. They were totally insane." Yet she adds: "My grandfather might be my idol. I only know him from his films. I've seen them over and over again."

Barrymore has never taken an acting lesson - and has no intention of doing so. "I'm alraid of the word 'craft." she says. "The word puts me off. I'm claustrophobic. Afraid of being trapped. Alraid of working by a method. I want to be as free as possible. I don't want to hold anything back."

Her first professional performance came at 11 months in a dog-food commercial. An angelic blond child, she later appeared in several television movies. After stardom came along 10 years ago in "E.T." she appeared in a number of films and television dramas. But she gained fame less for her acting than for her life in the fast lane. She co-authored a book with Todd Gold, "Little Girl Lost," in 1990 about her out-of-control behavior.

From the age of 13 to 16 the actress was, she says. washed up. (It could only happen in Hollywood.) "People were afraid of me." she says. "They thought I was a nightmare. Even when I started getting work, everyone was skeptical." She tried out for and lost numerous roles. but word began spreading about how well she auditioned. And "Poison Ivy" put her back in the public eye, despite the movie's somewhat mixed reviews

"My age group is a difficult one," she says, "I can't play the daughter role, the teenage girl, because audiences won't huy it. I'm not your typical teenager. Yet I can't play leading ladies with older men.

Says Joel Schumacher, a longtime friend and the director who cast her in last fall's short-lived television series "2000 Malibu Road": "She knows how she feels about everything. She's a total professional. She comes to work ready. She knows every line of dialogue. She has a facility to move in and our of emotions very quickly. All her emotions are very much on the surface, which is surpris-ing. For someone with her background, you'd think she'd have buried everything. She hasn't."

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PEOPLE

De Klerk's Son Plans To Wed White Woman

President Frederik W. de Klerk's youngest san Willem, who made headlines last year when he broke off his engagement to the mixed-race South African beauty queen Erica Adams, is now engaged to a white woman, Hermien Mostert, The engagement of Willem and Erica, who met as students in Britain in 1989, provoked controversy, and The Sunday Times newspaper quoted a friend of Erica as saying they had split due to pressure from President de Klerk and his wife,

Clint Eastwood is the odds-on favorite to win at least one Academy Award this year for "Unforgiven." Eastwood picked up the Di rectors Guild of America award for his Western, giving him the edge en the competition when the Academy Awards are announced on March

Prince Philip plans to drive around London's streets incognito—in his own taxi cab. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said that the prince, husband of Queen Klizabach II will leave the customized abeth IL will lease the cus green cab. worth £20,000 (\$29,000). to replace his previous private vehicle, a green, battery-powered van that cannot be renaired because it is no longer in production.

A negative newspaper review of -Paul McCarmey's Perth concert - 1:4 wide tour -has come under strong criticism from fans who attended the show, Ron Banks, arts editor of The West Australian, called the concert a "limp squib of a big gig." But commercial television stations reported a flood of calls praising the concert.

Katharine Hepbara was released from a hospital in Hartford, Con-necticut, Monday after being given a clean bill of health. She had been hospitalized on Thursday for exhaustion, The actress, 85. went a series of tests.

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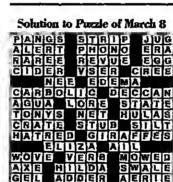
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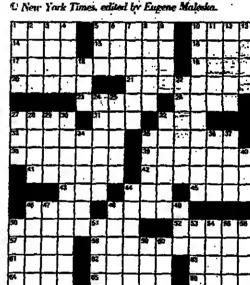
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BOOKS

ARLES: Three Novellas

By Stanley Elkin, 312 pages, \$22.95. Hyperion.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TANLEY Elkin's characters D tend to be modern-day Jobs: losers, victims, marryrs, the sick, the lame, the dying and the plain nnlucky, people whose plights leave them stuck in static, seemingly dead-end situations that counterpoint the author's hyperkinetic,

As for the afflictions of the heroes of Elkin's latest collection of novellas, they range from the sad to the farcical, from the nearly tragic to the completely comic. Jack Schiff, the hero of "Her

VAN GOGH'S ROOM AT Sense of Timing," must not only contend with the ravages of a degenerative neurological disease that have left him confined to a with his wife's sudden decision to

> The protagonists of the other two novellas are less casualties of fate than humbling makers of their own misfortune. Louise Bristol, the narrator of "Town Crier Exclusive, Confessions of a Princess Manqué," sabotages her chances of becoming queen of England by stu-pidly carrying on with her prince's two ne'er-do-well brothers and revealing the details of her earlier

And Miller, the dimwitted professor in the title story, allows his own insecurities and competitiveness to nearly sabotage a fellowship of The New York Times.

he has won for five weeks in the South of France.

Of all the incongruous characters in this volume. Miller is the most wheelchair, hut he must also deal obnoxious: an angry, sniveling failure of an academic, who willfully antagonizes his colleagues at a scholarly retreat in France. Miller defensively bathles on about his lack of academic credentials and his lack of sophistication, then rebuffs the friendly entreaties of others with snarling ethnic innuendos and rude put-downs.

Despite his utter failure to inter-act with his fellow academics, the experience of being in Arles somehow changes Miller, he will leave France with an appreciation of the beautiful ruin of the world he couldn't quite catch, like everything else he couldn't quite catch,' Michiko Kakutani is on the staff

By Robert Byrne

OHN Fedorowicz, a Manhattan grandmaster, was fascinated by Boris Men of Cleveland, his round 14 opponent in the United States championship, which ended December 20 in Durango, Colorado. Men, a 43-year old former Soviet junior champion, hasn't played serious chess in 25 years.

The Old Indian Defense differs from the King's Indian Defense in several ways: on 2...d6, White has no time to set up the Saemish At-tack because Black becomes very active after 3 Nc3 e5 4 d5 t4 de de 5 Qdg Kdg yields White nothing) Bf5 5 f3 e4!; after 3 Nf3 Nbd7 4 Nc3 e5 5 et Be7, the black king bishop is sit on him in the center before deless aggressively placed than at g7, Fedorowicz's method was to

seize space on the queenside with 9

ly with 10 Ob3. On 10...Bb7 11 Bb2. a black attempt to counterattack with I L...ed 12 Nd4 c5 would have been put down by 13 Nf5 Ne4 14 Ne4 Be4 15 Ng7 Bf6 16 Nh5 Bb2 17 Qh2 Qg5 18 Ng3 Bc6 19 Rad1 with attacking chances against the ex-posed black king and the backward

On 13 cb. Men should have re-captured toward the center with 13...ab. He would not have to fear 14 d5 because 14...Nb6 15 dc Bc6 16 Bb5 Bb5 17 Nd5 Ne4 gives Black potentially strong center pawns to balance White's protected passed queenside pawns. Fedorowicz said, "I was just going to ciding on a concrete plan." On 13...cb?!, Fedorowicz quickly closed off the black queen bishop b4 and to develop his queen potent- with 14 d5! and soon closed in on

the black queenside with 16 a4! ba

CHESS

After 19...Bd8, Fedorowicz broke through with 20 Nb5! Rh7 (20...Nb6 21 Na7 Ra7 22 Ra5 Nbd7 23 Ba6 Ba5 24 Bc8 Qc8 25 ba would not have been an improvement) 21 Ra6 Ra6 22 Qa6, which won a decisive pawn. Men dug in subbornly for a long

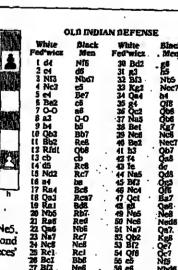
endgame struggle and just as dog-gedly Fedorowicz stalked him. Men planted his pieces in good positions with 29...Bd4 and 32... Nb5, which also blocked the advance of the passed b4 pawn. Fedorowicz, after much sweaty maneuvering, achieved the advance 42 f4!, undermining Men's grip on the center and exposing the h4 pawn to attack; 42_ef? would have

After 48 g5 Qa6 (48...Qe7 49 Bh4



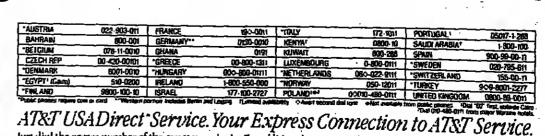
Qb4 50 Ne5 was no better) 49 Ne5. Fedorowicz had picked up a second pawn and increased his pieces'

After 5g Bc5, with the threat of



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